CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 9 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
14th January	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA *	15,928
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,900
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
18th "	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.

* EGYPT Through steamer from China

The P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
12th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
20th "	NUDDEA	7,928
6th February	MADURA	8,660
10th "	LOMALA	8200
13th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
20th "	MANDALA	8,246
2nd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th "	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILING TO COLOMBO & FAR EAST

About 24th January — DUNERA!

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
12th Jan	VARELA	Busrehdirect 5p,m
12th "	BANKURA	Karachi & P Gulf.
13th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
14th "	KARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmugoa
14th "		Australiavia Malabar ports for cargo only
18th "	AUSTRAL port	
	LHASA	Karachi coasting

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for B. & C. and P. & O. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.

P. O. Box 15b.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	27thDec.	15th Jan
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	18th Jan	30th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18thFeb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	40thFeb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16thFeb	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kaga Maru	T. Osada	5857	27th Dec.	13th Jan
*MurovanMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	20thJan	21st Jan
Hakushika Maru		8151	11thJan	18th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	10th "	21st "
Famba Maru	D Acshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 25,00,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD, BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareth, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

F. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,301	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Montgomery	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 265,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,37,61,200
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE,
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,230
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less ban Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Pot Box No. 247.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,39,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PARSEE AND CO.,
Agents.

YOUR CHILD GETS,

Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.

Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	199.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANG BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. No commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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HEAD OFFICE.
6/1 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.]

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
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WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

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CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

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Secretary

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 5,80,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 203, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta

or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

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PANCHGANI.

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EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt serving at table.

Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Telg. Lodge. Tel. No. 2716

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis; Consumption, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

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Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,

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EST: 1909

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BOMBAY.

PHONE No. 4008.

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MOTOR OWNERS

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A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices

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FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES AND MOTOR WORKSHOPS.

SUPERIOR BEST AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS

A. B. C. E. QUALITIES AND PURE GREASE IN TINS AND CASKS

Petroal, Tyers, Tubes Solid Tyres, of all Makes and Motor Accessories,

can be had at wholesale rates.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Prices on Application

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No. 2 „ „ cheaper, each Rs. 8-8.

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OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALITY } **V. S BHAT & CO.** { QUALITY GOODS in great variety.

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Medicines prepared under the principles of Col, Sir Leonard Rogers, C. I. E., M. D. B. S., F. R. C. S., I. M. S., and modified by us to suit Indian climate and temperament.

GUARANTEED SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR

Leucoderma and Leprosy

Leucoderma or White Skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unsuccessful Pills and oils only aggravate and create new troubles. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public Scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial i. e., totally harmless drugs producing no reaction. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease hereditary, venereal poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial [illegible] cases are cured by our specifics both internal and external ones at Rs. 10 per set to last one month. Cure guaranteed in 3 months. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair—The medicines for the whitepatches were used on my son and the patient got so much benefit from its effects—a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public. If it was sold at Rs. 50 instead of at Rs. 10 it would have been very cheap.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculi Anaesthetica or Smooth Leprosy, [illegible] Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked and cured by our specific remedies including internal medicines and external drugs (application, fumigation and [illegible] cost Rs. 15 per full set. to last 1½ months. Cure guaranteed in 6 months. Detailed information in Litera are sent free to all.

DR. J. N. SEN, Specialist in Leprosy and Skin diseases.

Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in			29 971
Temperature of Air	—	degrees	75 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	„	68,2
Dew Point	—	„	64 6
Relative humidity of Air	—	„	0 688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	„	2 6
Maximum temperature of Air	—	„	83.3
Minimum do do	—	„	67,8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ENE, NNW, N.
Movement o Wind do		miles	195

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the north and the southwest and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Delhi and Hissar and night temperature is above it at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant in amount. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and except at Karachi humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly or lower than usual; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is above normal at Indore but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the northwest of the division; Saugor reports 0.15in., Hoshangabad 0.40in. and Khandwa 0.50in. Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except at Nagpur and Chanda. Day temperature is below normal in the northwest of the division; night temperature is 3deg to 12deg above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.23in of rain. Skies are moderately o rheavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Malegaon and Hyderabad; night temperature is considerably higher than usual over the division.

General Remarks.—Rain has disappeared from the Punjab and has extended into Malabar and south Hyderabad. It has been nearly general in southeast Madras, south Malabar and Northwest Central Provinces and local in south Hyderabad. Negapatam reports 1.75in. Skies are heavily clouded, humidity is in excess and night temperature higher than usual over the Deccan. The sea is rough at Negapatam and moderate at Madras and Colombo.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th January 1922.

Weather remains disturbed in the northwest and centre of India and rainfall has creased in the Punjab. The monsoon has been more active in the southeast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the Central Provinces excluding Berar and on the Coromandel Coast and local in west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, and north Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Meerut a quarter of an inch; Roorkee, Mussooree, Chakrata a half; Sialkot a quarter; Simla three quarters; Dalhousie, Pasni a half; Cherat three quarters; Pachmarhi a half; and Cuddalore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUES. THE 10TH OF JAN. 1922.

Station.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Nor. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bussire	70.3	67.1	84		10.22	+4.00
Do.	76.5	30.0	67		3 74	+3.02
Jask						
Muskat						
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66 7	44.2	80		1.36	+1 05
Rawalpindi	63 2	37.5	96		5.89	+4 27
Lahore	65.0	38.1	91		0.44	+0 18
Hissar	69.	29 2	90		0.25	—0.33
Ambala	67.4	43 0	95		0 48	—1 19
Delhi	68 0	42.6	88		0.13	—0.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.1	40 3	75		0.06	—0.45
Mainpuri	69.0	40.1	80		0 18	—0.53
Jhansi	75.2	50.2	69		0	—2.50
Cawnpore	69.	47.6	87		9.16	—0.70
Allahabad	72.6	47.8	75		0.06	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	84	42.0	78		2.49	+2.27
Karachi	75.	67.3	49		1.30	+.06
Ajmer	68.	35.2	72		0.07	—0.47
Jaipur	68.	32.1	81	0.04	0.15	—0.28
Kotah	74.0	53.6	59		0	—2.43
Mount Abu	66.	41.2	51		0.02	—0.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Veraval	78.0	65.1	43		0	—0.23
Dhuf	76.	56.	53		0	—2.03
Dwarka	81.	60.1	48		0	—0. 3
Veraval	81.	60.9	41		0	—0.22
Naikot	81.	58.4	44		0	—0.27
Bhavnagar Para	85.	56.4	59		0	—0.28
Surat	84.	66.2	62		0	—0.18
Ahmedabad	84.	52.1	52		0	—0.19
Deesa	84.0	63.	51		0	—0.19
Mahuch	76.	58.	80	0.05	0 05	—0.54
Indore	75.	52.	53	0.10	0.10	—0.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.	52.	74		0.34	—0.62
Saugor	78.	52.6	60	0.02	0.02	—1.19
Hoshangabad	81.	55.	55	0.40	0.14	—0.97
Khandwa	83.0	54.	52	0.50	0 12	—0.82
Akola	84.	51.9	64	0.11	0.36	—1.11
Amraoti	78.	55.	83	0.44	0.04	—1.33
Nagpur	4.	0.7	70		0.36	—0.86
Chanda	74.	52.0	81	0.03	0.07	—1 03
Ramtek	76.	58.1	72		0.67	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	78.	60			—0.56
Santa Cruz	86.	72.	71		3.35	—0.45
Mahableshwar	84.	62.	90		1.34	+5.46
Karwar	86.	69.	66		1.69	—0.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.	61.0	82	0.50	0.02	—0.88
Ahmednagar	82.	55.	64		3.42	—1.18
Poona	8.	59.	85		3.10	—0.89
Sholapur	78.	64.	82	0.08	0.40	+4.86
Bijapur	1.	0.	85		0.34	—0.79
Belgaum	85.	59.	78		2.31	—0.47
Albaug	82.	58.	70	0.13	0.45	—0.68
Hyderabad (Deccan)	75.	63.	84	1.80	3.80	+2.56
Hyderabad	78.	60.	85		6.82	+5.54
MADRAS AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
Madras	88.	72.	71		1.23	—2.17
Negapatam	86.	74.	86		4.85	—1.10
Cuddalore	89.	72.	74		3.98	—3.17
Colombo	86.	76.	82	0.01	8.20	+0.92
MADRAS (CONTINUED)—						
Kodaikanal	71.	54.	75		3.23	—2.85
Madhipatnam	85.	74.	74		4.23	+1.91
Pamban	86.	76.	71		2.47	—1.93
Cuddapah	89.	68.	51		0.12	—2.5
Trichinopoly	88.	70.	58	0.01	4.6	—3.0
Coimbatore	87.	69.	73		2.2	—2.1
Palamcottah	88.	70.	78	0.01	4.6	—3.0
Negapatam	85.	76.	70		6.82	+1.42

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Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund, Bom

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and

Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organisation), Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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Dated Bombay 3rd January, 1922.

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R2487

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6
Grey, Fawn Strawberry...—	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS.
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HERJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the disposal of all kinds of Hard and Soft Wastes for six months, from January to June, 1922, on forms to be had on payment of annas eight, are invited up to 20th January with a deposit of Rs. 200. No binding to accept the highest or any tender. GENERAL MANAGER, Th MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, LTD Sopari Baug Road, Parel.
TA C11807

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of S. A. Mhatre has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kakadwadi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and which land forms part of the land bearing New Survey No. 124 and which dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 903 (1) and 2 Street No. 1 and 1A and containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jetha Narayan, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Pandurang Kane, on or towards the North by the public street called Kakadwadi Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Karamsi Damji.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
C11845 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANKOREBAI, wife of Kalliamji Purshottam, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undersigned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 209, New No. 7523, Old Survey No. 2008 and New Survey No. 679 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57 and now under Street No. 297, 299 and Ward C No. 59000 and bounded on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu, on the North formerly by the property of Bhanji Damji and now of Gorji Arath Khushal, on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1922.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11849

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 74 of 1920.

NARANDAS DWARKADAS, a Firm, carrying on business as Piecegoods' Merchants, at Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

HANSRAJ AMARCHAND, a Firm, carrying on business as Piecegoods' Merchants at Mangaldas Cloth Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

Kakubhai Hansraj, Esquire,

A Partner in the abovenamed Defendant Firm

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed praying Judgment against the Defendant firm abovenamed for the sum of Rs. 11,235-13-9 with interest thereon and for costs AND TAKE NOTICE that the Court has by a Chamber Order, dated the 18th day of December, 1921, authorised service on you of the Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a sealed duplicate copy and a copy of the Official Gujarati translation thereof, on the board set apart for the purpose in the High Court House and by publishing a notice containing the substance of the said Writ of Summons herein once in English in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in Gujerati in the "Praja Mitra and Parsee."

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Hon. Court on the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon. Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and that you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

MEHTA LALJI & Co.,
C11847 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LOST SHARES

LOST SHARES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 4614 and 4615 for two shares in The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Mr. CHHAGANLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within 14 days' time at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said owner.

S. K BANERJEE.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

The undermentioned property will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder and without any reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On Wednesday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instruction from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isasac Samuel, Trustees of the Will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virtue of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March, 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by and belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunji bhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees, on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly herein before discribed, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or toward the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly herein before described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building, Bombay Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees concerned herein and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Zainullabedin Allibhoy deceased, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1920, between Zainullabedin Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road in the City of Bombay together with the message, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12/16. Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003(1) Street No 1 Khetwady, 9th Lane and Ward No. 2/3 (2), Street No 18 Khetwady 9th Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Gopikisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th January 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO DIAMLER MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Under instructions from Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Publi Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mechanical Transport Garrage, opposite Town Hall, two Diamler Motor Ambulances No. 1441 and 1442.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, side boards, cupboards, carpets, almyrahs, easy chairs, glass-door book cases, baba cot, iron cot, meat safe, etc., etc. The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 cycle wheel landaulette with a pair of horses and harness.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Bicycle wheel Landow.
1 Black Waler Horse with harness.
1 Country Bred chestnut mare 14-3.
1 Lady's side saddle with girths.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND HAND MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF FLOUR MILL.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vissonji Sons and Co. proprietors of The Wallace Flour Mills Company Messrs BENNETT and CO. will on MONDAY the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chikelwady opposite Grant Road Station in the compound of the mill the following.

Roller Mills, Sieves, Purifiers, reels, centrifugals, wheat and grain cleaning machines, Iron pulleys wrought and scrap Iron and other accessories useful in Mills.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots to suit the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, MACHINERY, TOOTHPASTE, SUSPENDERS, TUMBLERS, LOCKS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:

4 cases medicines (as per invoice of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys Ltd.).
5 cases painkiller (as per invoice of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co).
10 cases fruit salt.
1 cases sauce and essence of chicken
5 cases perfumery (as per invoice of Messrs. Iculma Co. Ltd.).
6 cases Codliver oil.
2 cases Euthymol toothpaste tubes
4 cases hair wash.
1 case stationery containing lever and apram file, damper letter tray.
3 cases blacking (as per invoice of B. Beddow & Sons.).
1 case Phosperine (as per invoice of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons Ltd.)
2 cases machinery (as per invoice of Messrs. George Blackburn & Sons.).
1 case cotton suspender's (as per invoice of Messrs. President Suspender Co.).
1 case toys (Mark S. M. Shaw & Co.
2 cases cream separator.
3 crates milking machine.

On account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Safi Karimudin.

2 cases padlocks (as per invoice of Eagle Lock Co.)
3 cases bulldog Lalter chains.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co.

9 cases each containing 27 doz. half pint tumblers of assorted colors.
10 cases each containing 15 doz. pint tumblers of assorted colors.

On account and risk of M. B. Lakhmidas and Co.:—

1 case Fancy Blouse Buttons and embroidery.

On account and risk of Fidah Husein Abdul Rasul.

1 case Boy's Footwear
On account and risk of Emie and Eviolie.
1 case Lady's footwear.
On account and risk of Electric Stores.
1 case Gents, Ladys and Girl's Footwear
On account and risk of Electric Stores
1 case Children's Sandals.
On account and risk of Fida Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case children's footwear.
On account and risk of Fida Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case Children's Footwear.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture. Telescopic, dining tables, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at Alexandra House, Meraworths Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, English drawing room suite ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January 1922.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

Government Auctioneers.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead aluminium, Gun metal pigs, gunmetal nickel pigs Brass scraps, crushed Brass, Copper and aluminium cooking, pots, Pattu I. P., Flies, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. Lamps old Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks water bottles, Tubes, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, tinola, vices, durries, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvil old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamoties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel, Cost Scrap, Iron wrought Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Bags old, cloths, wheels soan Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Decsoctie old, tanks, Balances spring, Crockkettles, machinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles wool, cotton old, etc., etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R 2459

The "Swarajya"

THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS

AND

THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Advt. Rates Apply to:—

THE ALL INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY

317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,

OR

To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF THE STOCK INTRADE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A PIECE GOODS SHOP AT RAHIM CASTLE AT THE CORNER OF SANDHURST ROAD AND NISHANPADA ROAD.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 4901 of 1921.

Bai Gami, widow of Vanechand Kupaji.

vs.

Khoja Nathoobhai Vasanjee and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Khoja Nathoobhai Vasanji, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the power of sale given in the consent Decree, dated 5th December, 1921 sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of Nathoobhai Vanechand and Co., comprising remnants silk, Khaddi, cotton piece goods show cases, counters, chairs, sewing machines safes, also the good will of the said firm of Nathoobhai Vanechand and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

Private offers will be required by Messrs Judah and Solomon; Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, or by the undersigned on or before the days or sale.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

MASTAN TANK

New Nagpada (Byculla.)

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 13, 14 and 15 Inst.

Children under 12 years Half Prices in matinee shows only.

T. G. SHELLAR. B. G. SATHE,
Proprietor *Manager*

HAVE YOU EVER SERIOUSLY SPARED A MOMENT FOR REALISING YOUR LIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY?

Have you ever pondered over this grave question "With what face shall I stand facing my Great Maker on the "Day of Judgment?"

This and similar other serious questions are splendidly solved in the

"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"

A Most Instructive Picture appealing equally one and all.

A Picture that not only Interesting but highly Instructive

Specially selected for the Opening Night and presented this week on special request.

AT THE

"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema

BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

To-day—Four Shows Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

SEE THIS PICTURE AND YOU'LL BEGIN LIFE AFRESH.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BARDMAN OPERA CO.

in the latest Musical success.

To-night Wednesday at 9-30 p.m.

THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Booking at Roses till 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30

A Spirited Drama of the Frontier

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"FLARE UP SAL"

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

MR. GEORGE ARLISS IN

"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"

MADAN THEATRE'S LATEST TOPICAL

"VICEROY'S CUP RACE."

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

THE EMPRESS.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THRILLING MOMENTS from THE JUNGLE FILM.

DORALDINA-THE

FEMALE TARZAN

IN

"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"

A Thrilling Romance of the South Seas and the Jungle.

A struggle to death between the "WOMAN UNTAMED" and the Intruder into her Jungle solitude.

The "WOMAN UNTAMED" would rather slay her lover than see him happy with her rival.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Pathe Drama

H. B. WARNER

IN

UNCHARTED CHANNELS

SEE

How the son of a millionarie left without a bank account, beat a gang of Social scallawags at their own game, a whimsical drama of love Loughter and Society Lepers.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News,

TEACHING THE TEACHER

Pollard Comic

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.

Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

Second Instalment

of

THUNDERBOLT JACK

The Serial Sensation

Starring

Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais.

THUNDERBOLT JACK

He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES.

THE

Alexandra Cinema

Belassis Road, nearby Byculla Club.

THE GIRL in "No. 29."

The delightful mystery, the thrill, and the romance of Elizabeth Jordan's novel "The in the Mirror" has been enhanced in this Universal photo play.

"THE GIRL in No. 29."

The comedy within a tragedy that makes the story unique

"THE GIRL in No. 29"

starring

FRANK MAYO

on his latest new roll full of melodramatic climaxes.

Shows at:- 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Popular Prices

AMUSEMENTS.

Helen skilfully thwarts the evil-doer, while Chang realises that he was all along persecuting the wrong persons!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week the

LAST SIX PARTS

of the powerful mystery Serial

"THE TIGER BAND"

Featuring the dare-devil Star

HELEN HOLMES.

A Billie Rhodes Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

A Drama of the mad days of the historic ruch for Gold!

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a superb Mayflower Photo play.

"The Law of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6.000 feet)

Featuring Edward Earle and the pretty winsome Nancy Deever.

A Drama of the Frozen North, where Might is Right, where only the fittest survive!

A Billie Rhodes Comedy: "Some Nurse" in the Programme.

To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

New Churney Road.

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

When the kidneys are weakened, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. And when the kidneys are well, let common-sense keep them well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from,—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Jan. 7th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,106,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	497,000
East Indian " "	113,000
American " "	4,521,000
Other " "	373,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	4,000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	27,000
" " Forwarded	1,100
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	204,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	36,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 74
" " " Mar.	18 63
" " " May	17 15
" " " July	17 65
Spot Cotton at New York	19 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 71
Futures at New Orleans May	17 59
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — Jan.	18 32
Futures at New York — Mar.	17 89
Futures at New York — May	17 37
Futures at New York — July	16 58

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — Mar.	10 95
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — May	10 84
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — July	10 64
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — Oct.	10 11

London, Jan. 9th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 31/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/17/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 6th.

Rentes 3 p c.	54 1/4
Far Silver spot	34 7/8
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.	Steadier.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 3 8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 6th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver china buying. Closed steadier	34 7 8
Rentes 5%	..

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	167 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Done	17 3/4
" Tone Firmer not much doing.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Buyers	29
" Months May-Augt. Sellers	29 3/8

New York, Jan 6th.

Demand Bills	419 75

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 6th,

On London in Paris	52 30
In Germany	790 00
In Italy	98 47

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 98
Christiania	27 00
Amsterdam	11 45
Switzerland	21 71

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Mid. American Spot	11 39
Sakelliridis	21 50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 7th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	..

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb Sellers	£17 3/4
" Tone Quiet but firmly held.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Paid	29 3
" Months May-Aug. Paid	29/6

New York, Jan. 7th.

Demand Bills	419 75

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 7th.

On London in Paris	52 32
In Germany	780 00
In Italy	97 49

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 00
Christiania	27 10
Amsterdam	11 48
Switzerland	21 75

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

10th January, 1922.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points higher in New York futures and the Mawar Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 498 and went upto Rs. 500. It then declined till Rs. 493. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 499 and Rs. 495, rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 495½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 495. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 496 and closed at Rs. 491½. M. G. Oomra Dec-January opened at Rs. 451 and declined to Rs. 443 remaining Rs. 444 at 4 p.m. While Oomra-March opened at Rs. 441 and dropped to Rs. 430 again advancing to Rs. 435 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G Bengal Dec-January was Rs. 334 and March Rs. 338 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be quiet but steady yesterday, and the demand was quite nominal. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec. 10

Quotations:
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Congo-Red. (Niz.) Rs. 3-4/0 per lb.
Congo-Red. (Bolt) Rs. 2/8/0 per lb
Congo-Red. Bu. Rs. 3 per lb.
Malachite Green Fs. 8/9 per lb.
Mehtyl Violet Rs. 4 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 1 to 3 per lb
Magenta Crystals B. Rs. 10 per lb.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	491 1/2
" " Bengal Dec/Jan.	332
" " " March	337
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	441 1/2
" " March	433

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	498
F. G. M. G, Bengal Dec/Jan.	337 1/2
" " March	342
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	441
" " " March	436

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	367	342	322	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	462	447	432	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	492	477	462	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	477	462	447	..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	30647 Bs.
Wheat	501 Cwt
Linseed	Nil
Rapeseed	271
Gingellyseed	9774
Popyseed	38
Groundnuts	1976
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	1723
Myrabollams	1876
Cottonseed	2590
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	424
Jowar	183
Masur	Nil
Barley	10380
Bajra	4712
Coal	634 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/15/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27/14/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/15/6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 91/1/0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 90/15/0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90/14/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/4.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32
On London:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 15/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 31/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 338
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 358.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 346.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 164.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 275.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 175.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Gold ready sh. 97/6.
London Silver ready d. 35/8.
London Silver forward d. 35/4.
Tone of silver—India and China bought America sold—Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON, TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.22.
French Exchange—Frcs. 51.20.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.90.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 53.30
Italian Exchange—97.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 710.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent Convention Loan, Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10.

S S Koweit, Wheeler, Aden.
S S Awa Maru, Narmi, Kobe.
S S Madura, Cane, London.
S S Algic, Olsen, Calcutta.
S S Baron Polworth, Macdonald, Australia.
S S Vergemere, Davis, Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Emlynion Dorham, Dunkirk.
S S Pundit, Clingan, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Algic for New York.
Steamer Hughli for London.

S S Koweit:—The T M Coy's steamer Koweit, 2332 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Awa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Awa Maru, 3747 tons, Captain N. Narmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Madura:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 5464 tons, Captain S. Save, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Algic, 5496 tons, Captain C. Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Polworth:—The steamer Baron Polworth, 3138 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wooden sleepers.

S S Emlynian:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Emlynian, 3168 tons, Captain W. H. Dorham, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit, 3198 tons, Captain J. Clingan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 10.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—10 cwt. kismiss, M. Jaffarbhoy; 36 cases bristle, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 15 cases Bijcow hides, R. Allimohamad; 4 bales goat skin, R. Allimohamad; 8 cases sheep skin, R. Allimohamad; 21 bales cow hides, Ladbabhai Tharia; 172 cwt. kismiss, A. Chagla and Co. 1000 bales, military jackets, H. Minck and Co., 20 cwt. heereducken, A. H. Moujee; 300 cwts. gum Arabic, R K Poonja; 21 bales c. hide and s. skin, Western India Tanneries; 23 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 36 cwt. fishmaws, H. A. Mohamed; 350 cwt. kismiss, Kalyandas Bros.; 2 bales wool, carpets, Kalkandas Bros.; 9 cwt. mango preserve, D. D. Framji and Co., 10 ducks, D. D. Framji and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—150 cwt. sultana, Meyer Nissim, 85 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 4 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills; 7 bales wool durries, Staverides Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 25 bales wool, C. Ghumshamdas.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 312 cwt. cashewnuts, M. Jaffarbhoy.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—550 cwt. cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S S Algic for New York:—2000 cwt. myrabolams, B. Dadjee and Co. 14000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Eraghli for New York:—8000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 3001 cwt. myrabolams F. F. Campbell and Co.; 500 cwt. ginger, S. Gordhandas and Sons; 100 bales cotton, G. Virjee and Co.

S S Clyne Ward for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—1276 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton Vardham Bros.

S S Emlynian for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Westeren for Antwerp:—210 cwt. niger seed, J. Davall.

S S Selestad for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Koga Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Maisha.

IMPORTS.

10th Jan. 1922.

S S Circassia from Liverpool. Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.

556 casks china clay, 285 bags broken tiles, 2 casks bricks, 108 casks paving tiles, 21500 fire bricks, 1556 drums, bleaching powder, 142 drums sodium sulphate, 30 casks silicate of soda, 5 bdles silicate of soda, 20 casks red lead, 8 cases toilet prepartn, 3 drums finishing blue, 8 brls textile bleaching, 40 cases corn flour, 100 mats glass bottles, 86 bales glass bottles, 81 crates glass bottles, 50 bags glass bottles, 20 cases glass ware, 1 cask glass ware, 4 cases hide pickers, 1 case buffalo pickers, 1 case locks, 1798 cases whisky, 235 cases beer, 87 cases wine, 700 hhds ale, 200 bdles. yellow metal, 50 kegs yellow metal, 100 bdles copper sheets, 129 bdles steel, 312 bdles steel bars, 8465 bdles hoop iron, 5 drums sperm oil, 35 drums lubricating oil, 165 cases lubricating oil, 61 barls. lubricating oil, 1 drum paint, 120 kegs paint, 92 bales paper, 80 bales printing paper, 708 bales news paper, 275 casks coal tar, 8 cases bacon and ham, 7 cases cheese, 100 bags salt, 2180 boxes soap, 890 cases soap, 35 bdles soap, 35 bdles soap, 480 drums soap, 2 drums grease, 1104 bales cotton, 761 bales cotton yarn, 362 cases cotton yarn, 330 case spun yarn on cops; 330 cases 323 bales cotton, 729 cases cotton, 7 bales cotton, fenis, 166 bales cotton piece goods, 71 cases cotton piece goods, 20 cases looms, 20 castings looms, 5 bales cotton rope, 21 coils cotton rope, 5 trusses coils cotton rope, 7 bales fix canvas, 1 case flannel, 3 cases tobacco, 35 cases cigarettes, 1 cases silver ware.

6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
3½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 68.

SHARES.

There is very little doing on the Stock Exchange with dull tone.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 122, Central 38/4, Tata Bank 20/8 and Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 320, Apollo 97/8, By. Cotton 1200; By. Dyeing 1650, Bradbury 1150, Century 935, Cent India 4660, Colaba Land 2560, Coorla 297/8, Crescent 5585, Currimbhoy 1060, David 1455, Edw. Sassoon 885, Fazulbhoy 1510, Finlay 1820, Ind. Malwa 635, Kohinoor 3180, New Great 935, New City 815, Pahani 1060 Pearls 1095, Phoenix 1120, Premier 825, Planet 510, Shapurji 385, Swan 1350m Swadeshi 4515, Tata Mill 15000n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 128/8, Bk. Burma pet. 11/6, B Tramway 126/4, B. Flour 1500n., Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 220, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord. 76/4, Tata Iron Defd. 222/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 195, Tata Oil 75.

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EGYPT AND IRELAND

A CONTRAST.

The "New Statesman" of December 10 has two articles which which afford an illuminating contrast. They are called "Peace in Ireland" "—And War in Egypt?" After stating its opinion that the present Irish agreement is "certainly a stable and a final agreement," it gets straigut into the Egyptian question.—

No sane man can read without the gravest anxiety the three decomments which have just been made public on the breakdown of the Egyptian negotiations. The first contains the terms of the proposed Convention—terms which blow to the winds the dream of Egyptian independence. The second is Adly Pasha's uncompromising refusal of those terms. The third, in the form of a letter from Lord Allenby to the Sultan, setting out the reasons for the attitude of the British Government, is the most ominous of all. It is a piece of special pleading compounded of veiled threats, appeals, reproaches and cant, the like of which it would be hard to find among the shabbiest records of diplomacy. It used to be said of the Bourbons that they learned nothing and forgot nothing. Our Government in this affair puts them into the shade; it learns nothing and forgets everything—history, promises, the state of opinion in the East, the state of opinion at home; it forgets even what is staring it in the face—its own past follies and present wisdom—in Ireland. It presents to Egypt an undergraduate essay on the principles of a new imperialism, which, if firmly applied, will go far to wreck the British Empire. The long tale of Egyptian grievances, the main heads of the demand for freedom. and the ferment and growth of national consciousness in the last two and a-half years—all these things are well known, and we need not dwell on them here. Many of the grievances, political and economic, have long been recognised as substantial, and the British Government, of course, is not refusing reforms. Where it is blundering is in its blindness to the strength and solidarity of Egyptian feeling and in its misreading of the claims to independence. Those claims, coupled as they always have been with concessions to safeguard legitimate British interests, are perfectly reasonable—with the single important exception of the Sudan. The Sudan does not belong indisputably, as Adly Pasha asserts, to Egypt, and Egyptain Arabs have no better title to rule Sudanese negroes against their will than Englishmen have to riue Egyptains against theirs. But this question, important as it may be in one sense, is not important in what really matters; it is a minor point which would not have produced a breakdown of negotiations. The major questions, on which the split has taken place, are those of the military occupation, of Egypt's foreign relations and of our right to control Egyptian internal affairs through British financial and judicial commissioners. The conditions laid down on these heads in the proposed Convention make a foolish lie of the statement that we "agree to recognise Egypt as a Sovereign State under a constitutional monarchy." The military proposals in particular, as we have argued again and again in these columns, are outrageous, and we agree entirely with Adly Pasha's objection.

It proceeds to remark the "flood of light" which is shed on our attitude by the covering letter to the Sultan. Dismissing as hypocritical (seeing that "the British Government, having by its gross mishandling of Egypt, created a Sinn Fein movement") the claim that we must preserve order, it attacks the problem of Imperial communications:—

As for the treats to the "communications of the Empire," which are so serious as not "to permit of any modification at this time in the disposition of the British forces," we should be interested to know whence they come. What hostile Power is baring its teeth at us in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea? Is it Japan, or America, or France, or Bolshevik Russia? Or is it the Senussi tribesmen whom we have found that we can dispose of with a couple of aeroplanes? The fact is, that once you turn the pompous abstractions of this letter into concrete questions whole notion of a threatened attack appears in its childish absurdity. And it becomes still more absurd when it is remembered that the Egyptians are willing that we should have all the troops we want in the Canal zone, where their strategic position would be perfectly assured. In short, it is impossibue for any intelligent person to accept these preposterous arguments. We do not believe that the British Government or anybody else is anxious about our "Imperial communications;" we do not believe that they are afraid of extreme Nationalists "plunging Egypt back into the abyss." The explanation of the whole matter lies simply in an insane misconception of the Empire, a delusion that the greatness of this country and of the British Commonwealth of Nations consists in a display of military power and can only be maintained by the use of force. It is the old militarist conception which, however it may have served in past generations, will prove futile and even calamitous in this.

It waxes personal on the subject of Mr. Churchill," our pinchbeck Napoleon," and of Lord Curzon, and then concludes with a word on future developments:—

We shall not attempt to predict exactly what the Egyptians are going to do. But it is clear that they will resist our will, and they will be right in resisting. We say nothing of the past pledges of responsible British statesmen, pledges made again and again since we first occupied Egypt, that we intended to restore her freedom; we say nothing of the hopes held out by the Milner Commission last year; we say nothing of the zeal we have shown in giving liberty to peoples in other parts of the world. All these things may be regarded as irrelevant by a Government to whom principles are but counters in a game. But what is not irrelevant, and what cannot be hidden by the sesquipedalian sophistries of Lord Curzon, is that our attempt to hold Egypt down is a piece of wanton tyranny. The conditions do not demand it; the merest political prudence cries out against it. The Egyptians will resist, and they will resist solidly. There will not be an Adly party and a Zaghlul party to cut each other's throats. There may be a section of the Egyptian people counselling moderation and not violence; we hope there will. Resistance will very likely take the "passive" forms of economic boycotts and strikes. That alone will be awkward and expensive for us. But the suppression of strikes by the police and the military may easily lead to violence and bloodshed, and when that begins it will go on. It is almost incredible that our politicians can apparently so misinterpret the signs of the past, the present and the future. It is, indeed, only intelligible on the assumption that they are infatuated to such a degree by their false imperial idea that they are unwilling to count the cost of it.

It remains, then, for the British people to count the cost—and that very quickly. We do not believe that more than a small minority in this country still cling to the notion of basing an Empire on force—either on naked force, or force camouflaged behind fraudulent phrases. Public opinion here does not want to give a free hand to militarism, whether military or civilian militarism. It wants peace and trade, and it is not so stupid as to imagine that peace and trade are going to be ensured by repeating in Egypt the criminal blundering that we have just repented of elsewhere. We have learned only too well what an experiment of this kind will cost us in lives and money; we know, in short, that, to put it on the lowest ground, we cannot afford it. There is one man, at least, in the Cabinet who is capable of realising all this, and of undoing the mischief that has been done. Mr. Lloyd George is, of course, technically as responsible as his colleagues for the Egyptian breakdown, but we do not believe that he has, in fact, seriously given his mind to the matter. Let him now, at the risk of offending Lord Curzon's dignity and Mr. Churchill's ambitions, tear up this disastrous Convention and be acclaimed, in Cairo to-morrow as he is acclaimed in Dublin to-day.—The "Near East."

MODERN KUCHELA.

EXAMPLE OF INTENSE DEVOTION.

The scene of poverty-ridden Kuchela humbly presenting his handfuls of parched rice from behind his rags to the princely Lord Sri Krishna is one of the many moving episodes in our national epic which has immortalised the deep sense of affectionate devotion and fellow-feeling entertained by India's poor towards their cherished leaders and heroes. Writing in the "Tribune" about the hunger-strike of Lala Lajpat Rai and others in the Lahore Central Jail a correspondent gives the following account of a touching incident which reveals how brightly the Kuchela spirit is still burning aglow in the heart of our country's poor. "At the main gate of the Central Jail, recently, were to be seen a large number of visitors. Some were there to meet their relatives incarcerated in that prison, others were the non-co-operators who had gone there to interview the leaders and there were good many spectators who expected to have a glimpse of them through the railings. Among them was to be seen a Hindu woman of about forty, wearing a shabby dress and holding something under her armpit wrapped up in her "dupatta." By dress and appearance she seemed to be an inhabitant of Lahore, she was sitting near the outer railings and was seen folding her hands to warders and the "Naib Daragas" of the jail. She was even seen following the footsteps of the head jailor down to the door of his residential quarters in a suppliant picture with her hands folded." No one knew who she was, why she was there or what was under her arm-pit but her anxious stay at the jail gate and persistent entreaties to enter within drew the attention of the correspondent who on approaching her was requested to help her in securing permission to get in. "Whom do you want to interview" the correspondent asked. "I don't know their names" came the reply "people call him Lajpat. Since daybreak I have been here making requests to all these persons to allow me an interview with my hungry sons. I have brought food for them and they would not allow me to give it to them." She produced, writes the correspondent, from underneath her arm a closed brass vessel and showed it to me. "Here is food for them" said she, "should I take it back with me!" I looked at her face; tears were, in her eyes. She became silent but after a moment, recovering herself added, "I haven't taken food since two days, and will not take food till they are fed," For a moment I had not the courage to answer. After a little silence I said, "Mother it is growing dark and these jailors would not permit you to see Lala Lajpat Rai and others. I can assure you that they have taken their food and you should not observe fast any longer." I requested her to return to the city, but, she would not budge from that gate, She simply said, "No! My sons are hungry, I must give them food!" The writer we are told remonstrated with her and it took some time before she was convinced that the leaders were not fasting and consented to go home.—The "Hindu."

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WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

"STANDARDISATION AT PRESENT PREMATURE."

The Government of India have passed orders on the report of the committee which was appointed in October 1913 and which submitted its report in July 1914 on the question of feasibilty of introducing uniform weights and measures throughout India. The fact that the question was not dealt with during the last seven years was among other considerations, due to the outbreak of war when any radical change in measures and weights would have at any rate temporarily dislocated trade. Government of India make a clear distinction between weights and measures from the point of view of need for standardisation. Measures of capacity, especially dry measures, vary enormously from province to province and even from district to district. Moreover, discrepancies in measures of capacity do not cause so much practical inconvenience as discrepancies in weight, while their influence on interprovincial and foreign trade is negligable. Government of India, therefore, propose, subject to restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and devolution rules, to leave it for the present entirely to local. Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly it is not proposed to adopt All-India standards of length or area.

INDIAN RAILWAY STANDARD.

As regards weights Government of India have decided in favour of Indian Railway standard which was recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and which had also received unanimous support of local Governments. Railway Standard is one maund equal to forty seers and one seer equal to eighty tolas or sixteen chhataks. At the same time the introduction of the desired change throughout India presented serious difficulties. For the present Government have accepted resolution passed by Council of State on the 23rd September asking Government to declare themselves in favour of ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma,, of unifrom system of weights based on the scale now in use on Railway.

The order proceeds Government of India are not prepared to allow intrinsic merits of the Railway system to weight against strong general arguments against compulsion and they have therefore decided to limit their action first, to indicating a preference for Railway system of weights and secondly to maintaining standard weights at the chief presidency towns. The subject of weight and measures is now provincial with the reservation that Government of India shall legislate as regards standards. The Government of do not propose to repeal the only Act regarding standardisation, the Indian weights and measures of capacity Act of 1871, nor to introduce at present any new measures prescribing All-India measures of weight or capacity. Their opinion is that local Governments, in exercise of power conferred upon them by Devolution Rules, should take such executive action as they can to educate public opinion in favour of standard maund and seer by publicity work, by adoption in the school curricula and by any other suitable measures. Municipal bodies might be encouraged to frame bye-laws adopting this standard and local Governments might maintain standard weights at their respective capitals and at important trade centres where a local Government considers that provincial standardisation bye law is feasible. Government of India will have priori objection to such legislation on the usual understanding that they will be consulted as to the actual form which such proposed provincial legislation is to take, and thus such legislation will not be introduced without obtaining previous sanction of the Governor General if subsequently opinion develops strongly in favour of Imperial standardisation of weights, Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

With regard to Burma, Government of Burma have generally accepted recommendations of the Comimttee, summarised in chapter VII of their report except in respect of measures of dry capacity, and have submitted proposals of legislation with a view to giving effect to them. Government of India, in approving these proposals, have suggested that necessary legislation might be postponed until the Reformed legislature comes into existence in that province.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Mon	16th Jan.	h. m. a 1 1 1 17s	ft. in. 30 3 28 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Mon.	16th Jan.	h. m m 7 12 7 3s	ft. in 16 7 14 11

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METALLURGIQUE 15/20 H. P. 4 cyl. 2 seater
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BRITAIN & TURKEY.

'CAUSE OF MUSLIM EXASPERATION

AMIR ON AFGHAN TREATY.

The "Iblagh," a new weekly started in Kabul, has published the full text of H. M the Ameer's speech made on the occasion of farewell dinner given in honour of the British Delegation on the eve of its departure from Afghanistan. His Majesty the Ameer being inclisposed, was in his ordinary costume, with the High orders of "Istiglal (independence) and 'Almaran' on his breast. His Majesty on rising made the following speech:—

Sir Henry Dobbs and members of the British Delegation, I find that by mutual consent the Government of Afghanistan and the British Government have obtained a favourable settlement of their prolonged treaty negotiations. Thank God, both the parties have at last agreed to recognise and respect the legitimate aspirations and deep-rooted sentiments of each other.

From the very childhood, it has been my earnest and devout wish to see all great and small nations of the world enjoying complete freedom and liberty which is their due. It has pained me, beyond expression, to see a nation forcibly deprived of its freedom. It was particularly unbearable to me to see that Afghanistan was not a free and independent country, as I desired. But to-day I am proud to acknowledge that my fearless and strong-willed countrymen have fulfilled the happiest expectations of my life, and by our joint efforts we have secured complete independence for our beloved country.

Although the treatment accorded in London to the Afghan Envoy, Sirdar Va. Mohd. Khan, by the British Government in not allowing him to enter into negotiations directly with the British Government but through the Secretary of State for India, had been very painful to me, and this attitude of that Government towards our especial envoy necessarily prolonged our peace negotiations, yet the wisdom and prudence displayed by the British Government in subsequent negotiations, restored my faith into its good intentions towards Afghanistan and enabled to conclude a treaty of alliance between the two countries. I am glad to know that Great Britain has at last recognised the complete independence of Afghanistan. As you know by virtue of this treaty the British Government has once more established neighbourly relations between India and Afghanistan.

TROUBLES CONFRONTING ISLAMIC WORLD.

No doubt the relations established by the treaty cannot yet be termed as friendly. By the conclusion of the agreement we have only begun to know each other as we should. But I fervently hope, as His Majesty King George has expected in his congratulatory message to me that when all causes of dispute between the two countries have been completely eliminated, we shall be able to establish our relations on the firm basis of friendship and mutual good-will. There must be no misunderstanding regarding my attitude towards the difficulties and troubles which confront the Islamic world at the present time. I am not unmindful of the susceptibilities and sentiments of the Mussalmans as they feel them now. They are not absent from my mind even for a moment. Hence it is in the interest of the British Government that in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Islamic world, it should seek our friendly counsels in order to form a correct policy towards the Mussalmans. Unfortunately the present policy of the British Government has considerably exasperated the Mussalmans all over the world. The unhappy results of this policy we see in the present disturbed state of affairs prevailing in India and the adjoining Muslim countries, with which you are already too familiar. In fact the more you support the cause of the Turks, the more easily you can win the friendship and favour of the Afghans. About one thing I must be absolutely positive. It will be no consolation to the Afghans to be free from all foreign aggression when other Islamic countries are suffering grave wrongs at the hands of the Western Powers.

I am glad to hear from my foreign minister, Sirdar Aala, that Great Britain has a mind to change its present policy and adopt a friendly and conciliatory attitude towards the Muslim world.

Now as to the interest of the Afghan tribes living on the frontier, I can say that they are our own brethren and we have every sympathy with their legitimate and peaceful aspirations. We regard their progress and welfare as our own. We have reason to believe that for the protection of their rights and privileges, British Government will do all that it can possibly do for them.

In conclusion, His Majesty asked Sir Henry Dobbs to convey the above message to His Majesty King George and to the British Cabinet. He greeted the Prince of Wales on his visit to India and extended the messages of *Mutaz parst* to His Excellency the Viceroy.

SIR HENRY DOBBS' SPEECH.

After the Ameer's speech was over Sir Henry Dobbs as the head of the British Delegation stood up and in reply made a short speech, in which he briefly referred to the points discussed by the Ameer.

At the outset he thanked the Ameer for hospitality shown by the Afghan Government towards the British Delegation during their long sojourn in Kabul.

Referring to the unhappy political situation in India, Sir Henry said that the political agitation in India can secure nothing for the agitators. But he added that it would not take even the specified time of ten years for India to get further instalment of constitutional reforms from the British Government.

As to the Turkish question he said that according to his information he could confidently declare that it would be settled in the near future to the entire satisfaction of the sentiments and aspirations of the Mussalmans.

A POINT OF LAW.

A lawyer friend writes to the "Patrika.":—

The attitude of non-co-operators towards law courts, as at present constituted has made matters easy for the Government. Little do they now care for regularities in procedure and trials because they are sure no true non-co-operator will move the High Court or the necessary authorities for revision of illegal methods. Secs. 107, 108 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code have already long been used for purposes, which must have made their authors restless in their graves. The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 is now being used for destroying in a way the Congress Associations. And numerous arrests have been made. There is however a legal flaw in these arrests. Most—at least the vast majority of the volunteers are being charged under Sec. 17 (1) of the Act, viz., for being members of an illegal or unlawful assembly. The maximum punishment under this section is of course as all now know only 6 months. The Criminal Procedure Code however lays down that any offence for which the maximum punishment is 6 months' imprisonment is a non-cognizable offence. That is to say, no arrests can be made without a clear warrant, specifying the name of the accused. And yet throughout India; in the regime of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England thousands are being arrested without warrants and are being led to the thana and imprisoned. No warrants are issued—because non-co-operators are sure not to challenge the procedure. They say,—at least Englishmen ought,—that sportsmanship is "their food, their raiment, the vital air that they breathe" (with acknowledgment to our Minister for Local "Slough"). But certainly in their dealings with Indians and with non-co-operators in particular, we do not remember to have seen these Englishmen display their sportsman-like instincts! Of course great lawyers like Sir Benode Chandra Mitter, Mr. N. N. Sircar, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and the host of others that have sworn to abide by the administration do not care for such legal flaws!

MISLEADING THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity to notice that the English papers have no love for truth. They keep so meagre information as regard India and their "eminent correspondents" send such learned accounts as to what is happening in India in order to supress the real facts that the British public practically know nothing as regards to India. The following lines from the "Daily Mail" of 19th December will justify the above statement:—

"Information has reached that Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the Non-Co-operation campaign to boycott everything British is bitterly disappointed at recent developments and is surely to abandon Non-Co-operation in despair. This may possibly be the explanation of the efforts of moderate leaders for a Round Table Conference. The substitution by the authorities of rigorous for simple imprisonment of agitators convicted of offences against the law is producing an excellent effect."—Yours, etc.,

TARUN BHATTACHARJEE,
Charni Road, Bomay,
January 8.

SJ CHAKRAVARTI'S IMPRISONMENT.

The "Patrika" writes:—

The arrest and imprisonment of non-co-operation leaders all over India have already made the political situation grave. It was therefore expected that no further cause for aggravation of public feeling would be given if it could be avoided. But we find Sj. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty who is held in the highest regard for his saintly character and sacrifices was arrested and imprisoned for a purely technical offence. He was cited as a witness in connection with a non-co-operator's case to prove certain matters that appeared in the "Servant." Of course when the summons was served and Sj. Chakravarty did not appear, the law would take its course. But it was or should have been perfectly understood that as a non-co-operator Shyam Babu would not assist the court in any way. And was there any absolute necessity to cite him as a witness? The matter on which the court required evidence was trivial and purely technical. After the arrest of Deshgandhu Das the leadership of the Congress and the Khilafat in Bengal fell on Sj. Shyam Sunder and how he discharged the duties imposed upon him ably and with a zeal seldom equalled and never surpassed is known to all. Already held in the highest regard by his countrymen his incarceration places him in the ranks of the greatest martyrs and heroes of the nation.

THE SPIRIT OF INDIA.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

"Carry on the non-violent resistance movement with redoubled energy, and the peacefulness and dignity worthy of the spirit of non-co-operation," is the word that has gone out from the Ali brothers, now in jail serving a two-year sentence for sedition against the Government of India. The brothers Ali have been the chief lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi, who is directing the unique struggle of 320,000,000 of people for freedom and self-determinism.

It was Shaukat Ali, the elder of the two, who, when taken to task for his much speaking, some time ago, and warned that he would be arrested if he continued to call a spade a spade, replied, "Tell the Government that I am too fat to run." He is now wondering why that government made such elaborate military arrangements in connection with his arrest, "when," as he expressed it, "we would have come by a mere letter." The brothers offered no defence, declaring that they could only be convicted under the law of the holy Quran.

The wife of Mohammed Ali has taken his place by the side of their little frail Hindu chief—the Mahatma (Saint) who is keeping more than one bureaucratic mind in India in a turmoil these days. At a monster meeting held in Bombay immediately after the arrest of her husband she declared that she had sent him to prison "happily," promising to serve in his place. She pleaded with the crowd to keep to their vow of non-violence, saying that if they wished to release Mohammed Ali they should wear the Khaddar dress (homespum), but to remember that in the place of one of the Ali brothers would come ten, ready to serve their country.

Addressing the same meeting, Gandhi said: "The whole of India to-day is under the obligation to remain non-violent even under the gravest provocation . . . The next few months must be to us times of troubles and imprisonments; but we have set before ourselves a standard, and we must abide by that standard and prove true to it, or desedve the curse of future generations."

The determinded efforts of the leaders to prevent all violence has been seconded everywhere, according to recent reports from India. This is only to be expected after the widespread condemnation that has been expressed in all quarters relative to the Moplah uprising in Southern India where in the neighbourhood of 1,500 lives where resort to violence cost some lost and hundreds imprisoned. It seems to be the concensus of opinion in India that this violent uprising in Malabar was an "object lesson that they could not oppose the British Government with violence." With this premature uprising in mind no doubt, Gandhi says to his compatriots: "I would urge you not to return their evil (if we believe it to be evil) with our evil. They (the opponents of non co-operation) are bound by no creed of non-violence as you and I are, and we need not be surprised or angry at anything they may do. Let us take care of ourselves and the future is assured."

Lajpat Rai, well-known in this country—has declared that these arrests are a test for those who have vowed to fight for their freedom by non-violent non-cooperation methods. He urges everyone to obey the four-fold injunction to boycott foreign cloths, promote Hindu-Muslim unity, indulge in no public demonstration or strike, and observe non-violence at all times regardless of the provocative activity of their opponents.

Reports coming from parts of the country indicate that excited crowds have been quelled at the appeals made to their higher natures, that the mob spirit has been tamed, and the indignation of the outraged Hindus and Mohmmedans turned into the channel that "Saint" Gandhi has decreed shall carry forward the mighty protest of the great majority of the Indian people, who are reported to be standing four-square with him to the end that "Swaraj" (self-government) shall be achieved within the year that ends this coming December, when the Indian Declaration of Independence is looked for. It was saying that such declaration was due, so report has it, that led to the arrest and conviction of the Ali brothers, which the Bombay Chronicle calls a "political blunder."

The part that the women are playing in this peaceful revolution is peculiarly heartening and more than ordinarily signifcant, and is something of a revelation to the Western mind. A niece of Tagore, Surala Devi, and Annsuya Bai, who comes from the same province as Gandhi, together with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—who is President of the Bombay Congress Committee—have all been active in the Nationalist agitation. The latter, as a matter of fact, has been almost as active as Gandhi during the ten months since the All-India Congress, with delegates to the number of 30,000, voted unanimously to accept Gandhi's program of non-violent non-co-operation. As soon as the arrest of the Ali brothers and Dr. Kitchlew was made public, she issued the following message, headed "India's Sacred Duty:—'

"The whole of India has been plunged into mourning over the arrests of the brave Ali brothers, whose fearless and selfless services to the cause of Islam and India are beyond praise.

"I entreat the people of Bombay to meet this grave hour of our national crisis in a spirit of unbroken calm, courage and fortitude; and to offer them the tribute of our love and sorrow not by instituting futile hartals (strikes) and processions, but by faithfully maintaining inviolate the integrity of the great ideal of non-violence and peace in accordance with the Congress mandate, the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi, and the express desire and command of the Ali brothers themselves.

"It is our sacred duty and privilege to shoulder the task they have left unfulfilled and to consecrate all our thoughts, energies and endeavors to the establishing of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, with invincible faith and determination."

Gandhi says of the arrest of his two right-hand men: "Happly I see signs about me every day that God is with us. I verily believe that this has come as a Godsend. Moreover, I am here to testify to the whole of this audience, and through this audience to the whole of India, that I have not found Moulana Mohammed Ali to depart a hair's breadth from the promise that he made to India in the name of his God, that he would not incite to violence. . . . I assure you that both the brothers are transparently sincere; . . . but in their own incomparable manner they have disciplined themselves, and it is my conviction that no two Mussalmans have tried more than they have to retain a non-violent atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of India. I must be forgiven if I charge that there is no room in this system of government for strong, brave and true men. The only place for such is in their prisons." All of which is strongly reminiscent of our own Henry David Thorean, at the time he was imprisoned in the little town of Concord, during the Mexican war.

The spirit of India, as far as can be gathered from the various newspapers and magazines, can best be summed up in the message sent by the mother of the Ali brothers to Mahatma Gandhi:

"Received telegram. Am unmoved. Work on no account should be relaxed but should be continued with redoubled energy. Though practically invalid, I am ready to work till the last breath. God be with us!"—"Boston American".

MR. BAPTISTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All those, who are interested in the civic life of Bombay, will welcome the efforts of some of the rate-payers of E. Ward to return our old friend, Mr. Joseph Baptista, as their representative on the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Baptista's knowledge of Municipal matters is extensive. His grasp of municipal administration and finance is remarkable. And his criticisms of the Municipal Executive has been unsparing. He was a very useful and popular member of the Corporation. His association with the Caucus party was the only regrettable feature of his career in that body. It was a glorious day of his life, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta rose to propose his name for the Presidentship of the Corporation. Mr. Baptista was overpowered with joy and gratitude, and tears streamed down his eyes. With his usual large heartedness Sir Pherozeshah forgot the Caucus affair, and spoke of Mr. Baptista in fitting terms. It is a matter of regret, that such chivalry and splendid spirit are not much in evidence at the present moment; and that ultra loyalty or extreme civility is preferred to blunt independence! Mr. Baptista has suffered on that account; but that is no credit to the city or to the rate-payers. Men of Mr. Baptista's calibre and capacity are rare in this city, and the rate-payers of the Byculla Ward will do a distinct service to themselves and to the City, if they make it a point to elect Mr. Baptista as their representative on the Municipal Corporation.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To appreciate the value of the policy of Non-Co-operation which has evinced itself in the atmosphere of Indian affairs, it is necessary to approach the subject from a thoroughly impartial and unbiassed standpoint.

The movement is Nationalistic and owes its origin to the desire of the Indian race to attain what is commonly known as "Swaraj" or self-Government, and no argument can be advanced against the truly legitimate character of any such movement.

The origin and birth of all world movements as history teaches, are prompted by the dictates of the multitude, (revolutionary or otherwise), in the interests of their well-being and existence, and it is assuredly safe to assume that the present movement is parallel to this attitude.

All such cataclysms from the social point of view are characterised as "seditious" and promptly discredited, in some instances doomed to failure, yet when one considers that all like movements in the initial stage have had a minority of adherents, there is no reason to abandon the hope of the atainment of success, when the endeavour has ostensibly matured illustrating a lofty, noble, and national ideal. In order to propagate the gospel of non-co-operation the pioneer of the movement advocated a spirit of temperance coupled with passive resistance in all matters connected with its gradual development, and that the Frailty of mankind is the responsible human factor in the forces of violence which have asserted themselves in some instances cannot be denied, yet it is illogical to assume therefore that the misdeeds of a few should be attributed to the teachings promulgated by the founder.

Non-co-operation is a movement or agitation instituted with a view of compelling the authorities concerned to descend from the pedestal of hitherto unchallenged supremacy and accede to the wishes of the governed.

Non-co-operation is gradually establishing itself on the bedrock of common sense and high ideals. It has come to stay, and if persistently cultivated, the success of the policy is assured. The prediction of failure may possess a spicy bavour and its own peculiar charm, but the hollowness of such predictions, will, no doubt in the near future be exposed in the limelight of universal Indian public opinion.—Yours, etc.

JUSTITIA.

Amsterdam.—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has decided to declare a dividend of hundred and fifty florins per share and fifteen florins per sub-share on account of the prospective dividend for 1921.

The late Mr. Alfred Crowdson, formerly head of Horrocks, Crewdson and Company, has left £391,009 sterling.

AMBER TIPS TEA

"India's Best Drink."

Composed of the tender young tips which grow at the top of the plant and contain all its fragrance and strength, with none of the harmful properties of the larger and coarser leaves. That is why the word Tea will have a new meaning for you when you drink your first cup Of Amber Tips.

CASH PRIZE OF Rs. 5,000.

To introduce this new and wholesome Tea on the Indian Market and thoroughtly popularise it, we offer a Cash Prize of Rs. 5,000, to the competitor who sends us the correct and best solution of the phrase "Oter and Inner Seal," appeading on every tin of Amber tips Tea. Contestants are not under any obligation to purchase a tin of tea for the purpose of entering the competition, as we do not require you to send us any label wrapper or coupon. All you have to do is to write out your interpretation of the phrase "Outer and Inner Seal" in as clear and intelligent a manner as possible. Either prose or verse will be accepted. We would advise intending competitors to carefully study all the reading matter appearing on the tins of Amber Tips Tea before sending in their solution. No correspondence will be entered into with competitors, in connection with this competition, and the Amber Tips Tea Company will be the only judges and their decision in the award of the prize, will be final.

The closing date of the competition will depend on the number of correct replies received and will be published in the newspapers in due course. In no case however will be before 31st March 1022. Competitors are allowed to send in any number of solutions but each one must be enclosed in a separate envelope.

The Company reserves the right to publish any of the replies received but will not publish competitor's name without permission. The fact of entering this contest, will constitute an acceptance of the above terms.

Amber Tips Tea is packed in soldered tins and sold in two Standard Qualities by the leading dealers in India.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-29 p.m.
Meeting at Matunga (Piroj Building), at 8 p.m., Swami Satyadeo on "Congress Message."

FRIDAY, January 13.

English mail steamer Caledonia, with the mails of December 29, expected at 11 a.m. on Friday.

SATURDAY, January 14.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Zenith watches and Co., of Mrs. R. H. Stevens and Co., London.—A Calendar.

SWARAJYA SUBHA.

A meeting of the National Educational Committee will be held on 11th instant at 5 p.m., (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. S. S. Mehta is standing as a candidate on behalf of the D. Ward (Girgaum) at the Triennial selection of the Municipal Corporation.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the twelfth instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

During the month of December, 1922, 739 patients were treated in this charitable dispensary, of which 621 were males and 168 were females including children and their daily average was 60 to 75.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Calendars from Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co., Gwalior Factory and Tannery, Messrs. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, "National Calendar" from Mr. Lajpatrai Prithviraj Sahnee, Lahore, and "Indian Patriots' Calendar" from Mr. Narain Datt Sahgal, Publisher, Lahore.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

A short course of public lectures on "Cotton" will be delivered at this College during this term. Dr. Harold H. Mann, DSc., Director of Agriculture, will inaugurate this series, by a lecture on "Cotton Cultivation in India," which will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas will take the chair.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seyshelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marcuis per s.s. Karapara will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 14th January, 1922.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society 11th Star Anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Vaidya Bros. Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje will deliver a public lecture on "The hope of the world." The lecture is open to all.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 (S. T.) at the Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khedak, Mandvi, when Shrimati Satyavati will deliver a public lecture on the Message of the Congress. Swami Shri Narsinhadeva Sarasmati will preside.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above committee Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt will perform a Political Kirtana, at Villar Villa, Santacruz on Sunday next the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

After the Kirtana is over, an ordinary general meeting of the members of the above committee will be held to consider and pass the Secretary's report and the accounts of the last year.

SPECULATION ENDS IN SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Gowridutt Sukhlal, (35) residing at Mumbadevi.

It appeared that the deceased was a speculator in cotton. On Monday evening he was found unconscious in his room, and was therefore removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning and died at 10 p.m. His account book showed that he owed to brokers Rs. 3,018 on account of speculation which was due on Monday.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

A meeting of past and present students and staff of Davar's College of Commerce and the friends and admirers of the late Principal Anstey will be held on the College premises to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when an oil-paint portrait of the deceased will be unveiled by Mr. K. S. Aiyer.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN NATION-BUILDING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Devji will address the meeting on "The position of Indian Women in the upbuilding of the nation." All the ladies are requested to attend the meeting punctually.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata, presiding. A committee of shareholders appointed at the last meeting had suggested recommendations, which were incorporated in the following resolution:

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. one crore divided into one lakh shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 80,47,600 divided into 67,460 shares of Rs. 100 which are fully paid up and 32,540 shares of Rs. 40 each, (on which a call of Rs. 40 per share has been made and paid up to date) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the said 32,540 shares from Rs. 100 each to Rs. 40 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of further premium on the said 32,540 shares to the extent of Rs. 120 per share."

On the motion of Mr. N. M. Dumasia the resolution was adopted by 64 votes in favour and two against.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India took place yesterday before a large and representative gathering. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was prevented from taking part, owing to indisposition. Mr. J. P. Branden, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, presided.

In opening the ceremony, the Chairman, in the course of his speech traced the origin of the proposal for a Museum of the sort which was going to be opened that day. Next he detailed the expenditure incurred on various items connected with the Museum and expressed his appreciation of the timely contributions received by Government, the Corporation and individuals, concluding he appealed to the public to contribute generously in order to enable the trustees to enrich the Museum with pictures of artistic beauty and make other valuable collections. Then he required H. E. Lady Lloyd to open the Museum.

Her Excellency in declaring the Museum open in the course of her speech dilated upon the benefits of having Museums and the pleasure they would give to the public.

Her Excellency said:—

"For it seems to me that a Museum has a two-fold function. It has first to illustrate in completeness every phase of the life and activities of the community to which it belongs, and second it has to be an adequate headquarters for a scientific staff engaged in research, and its collections must be working collections scientifically arranged by experts and easy of access so that all those engaged upon scientific work may find the results of their predecessors' work vividly presented to them at once as a stimulus to and as material for their own researches. If these functions are adequately performed by a Museum, the strangers who visits it will have the history of its community unrolled before his eyes; he will be presented with a fascinating picture of the natural surroundings in which that community lives, of the varieties of its climate and of its achievements in every sphere of art and science. While in the native patriotism will be stirred and ennobled as he looks upon the mighty relics of his country's past, scientific enthusiasm will be borne of the sight of the wonderful phenomenan of the animal and mineral kingdoms and industry will fascinate and allure. All this may seem to offer but a vague and abstract advantage, but it provides also a very concrete and material profit to the community, if your museum succeeds not only in giving an artistic or scientific bent to the youthful mind, not only in proclaiming to the world at large the undeveloped wealth of your country and the wares it has for sale, but also provides up-to-date and scientific means whereby knowledge may be increased, and drawn upon for the commercial and industrial advancement of the community.

Such should be the part played by this Museum, but more than this its inception marks the awakening of the community to a sense of what it has accomplished. it marks the community's consciousness of itself and of the secure position it has won for itself by the accumulation of wealth and the stability of its internal economy. The possession of a comprehensive museum enshrined in a beautiful and dignified building is a measure of a nation's respect for itself and its past history.

Once such respect is achieved the demand for a great museum must arise, and those who do not support it are betraying the credit of their community. Fortunately here in Bombay there have not been lacking generous supporters of this museum. Your Chairman has mentioned the generous gifts of their wonderfully valuable collections of works of Art and pictures which have been made the late Sir Ratan Tata and by Sir Sorab Tata. I myself can imagine no more gratifying memorial of public spirited generosity than to be known to future generations as one of those who made possible the inception of a worthy public museum, and assuredly the names of Sir Ratan and Lady Tata, of Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Currumbhoy Ebrahim and Sir Cowasji Jehangir will so be known in Bombay. Nor do I believe that Bombay's credit will suffer for lack of further public spirited donors to come to the support of the Museum with gifts of the money or material which are so badly needed. Government by a yearly grant to the Museum and by a special grant in this year towards the transfer and arrangement of collections in the Museum is endeavouring to shew complete sympathy with the objects to be attained, and I am sure the public of Bombay who stand to gain so much by the attainment of those objects will come forward generously. A great deal of devoted and unrewarded service has gone towards the inception of the Museum. The Natural History Society has given to it a collection of specimens, built by years of disinterested work and now unrivalled in India, and those who have worked for the Archaeological section deserved I think, special praise."

In conclusion she said she was confident that the Museum would be worthy of Bombay and that it would be the first Museum in India.

A vote of thanks to Her Excellency terminated the proceedings.

A TEACHER AND PUPIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Miss Florie Ezekiel (14) a student in Sir Jacob Sassoon School, Byculla, charged Meyer Moses, a teacher in the same school with voluntarily causing hurt. Mr. Vaz, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Sopher, pleader.

The complainant's case was that on the 20th December last one of the teachers, took complainant's class between 10-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. and the accused had the next hour. During the former's hour the pupils' exercise books had been put on the table. Before leaving the class that teacher told the pupils to take their books and correct the exercise. When the accused came the complainant went to the table and said "Please Sir, give me my book to correct." The accused thereupon, it is alleged, thrashed the complainant inflicting on her seven large wounds. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where her injuries were attended.

On the case being called, it was compounded the accused having tendered apology and undertaking not to molest the complainant in the future.

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Prosecutor Pednekar of G. I. P. Railway charged Amrata Antu, a Hindu with theit on the 7th instant.

The evidence showed that Sardar Luxmon, a servant of the Military Secretary to the Governor, was going from Bori Bunder to Poona on the 7th instant at 10 p.m. when on the platform the accused picked a purse containing Rs. 50 from his pocket. Pharasram Sawaji a Police Constable No. 265 on duty, in plain clothes, arrested the accused on the spot.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one months rigorous imprisonment.

The President of the Tandd Mahomed. khan Municipality (Sind) and the Secretary of the Catholic Association of South India have respectively wired to the Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, expressing a hearty welcome to H. R. H. The Chief Secretary to the latter has wired back the thanks of the Prince for their welcome.

TODAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

The Epsom Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MIST	1
VALLANCE	2
CHEECHAKO	3

The Bathurst Plate. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

OLD SPORT	1
SOME SCRIBE	2
DESLIN	3

The Bathurst Plate. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

FLIGHT ERRANT	1
MERION	2
LACE	3

The Harbour Plate.—Distance 1¼ miles.

PENINSULA	1
ROSE HILL	2
KITCHENER	3

The Craven Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

DAPHNIS	1
CHUMMY	2
ULSTER LAD	3

The Jaffa Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

YELLOW SILK	1
GULMARG	2
ISHALLAH	3

The Bushire Plate. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs on R. C.

SOORIA	1
ARBEED	2
HILAL	3

The Bushire Plate. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs on R. C.

AMIN	1
ONCE AGAIN	2
RESOLUTE	3

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Last evening The Bandman Opera Company gave another excellent performance of that popular revue "Buzz Buzz." When commenting upon revues it is always seemingly difficult, where to commence, and where to leave off, particularly when one has so thoroughly enjoyed every particle, so to speak, of the show.

The Bandman Company's version of "Buzz Buzz" is a little different in the arrangement of various numbers, or the "dips" as they are officially styled on the programme, from the original "Buzz Buzz" produced with such great success at the Adelphi Theatre in London, but nevertheless although we saw the London production several times, Bombay's "Buzz Buzz" held much to command our attention on this occasion, and if the present version of the revue, is just a little different from the original one, it mattered little. We were excellently entertained the whole evening.

Of the various "dips" in "Buzz Buzz" we have referred to before in these columns, it is really, hardly necessary to quote them separately again, and today we should imagine "Buzz Buzz" is by no means new to our theatre goers in Bombay, mostly everyone who attends a theatre even occasionally is familiar with it.

Perhaps we might just mention the increasing popularity of Jack Crichton and Dan Mansfield, these two excellent comedians who appear to excel in almost any part they are called upon to play.

Also the individual numbers ("dips," sorry) of Madeline Rossiter, Grace Barry, Eric Masters and Tom Scott. The Bandman Opera Company are certainly fortunate in their selection of such a talented combination. Specially when the tour takes place in such a part of the world as this.

We are glad to see such an excellent augmentation in the Bandman chorus. A good chorus is very necessary.

But when one drifts on to such a subject as the chorus care *must* be exercised. There are so many pitfalls, you know.

To-morrow we are to have another performance of "The Maid of the Mountains". We can never tire of the music of this delightful musical play, and we think we voice the opinion of many in saying so.

Those who remember the long run of "The Maid of the Mountains" at Daly's in London sometime back, and were fortunate enough to partake of those musical delights *ad lib* on those innumerable occasions will take a keen pleasure in seeing the show perhaps once again even if only for the sake of recalling past memories.

On Thursday The Bandman Opera Company are producing "Afgar" again, and the same evening we are promised the first performance of the Grand Italian Opera Company at the Opera House.

MR ANDREWS' VISIT OF CALICUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Jan 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, whose visit to Calicut has alreay been reported, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail on a very urgent business. It is understood that Mr. Andrews will return to Malabar on the 17th instant and remain here for some days. During his stay in Calicut Mr. Andrews had met people of all shades and discussed matters with them.

MR ANDREWS IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Jan 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who was here since Friady last, retuned to Bombay yesterday from where he had a very urgent call. It is understood that he will be back in Malabar again on the 17th instant. While he was here, he met people of all shades of opinion.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

COLLECTOR'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

COUNCILLORS TO RESIGN AND SEEK RE-ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 7.

A special general meeting of the Nadiad Municipality was held on the evening of the 5th instant to consider letters from the Collector of Kaira and the Commissioner, N. D., respectively. Mr. Gokuldas D. Talati, President of the Committee, was in the Chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. Talati explained that the Collector, Kaira District, had under Section 174 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, issued an order suspending the execution of the committee's resolution, dated 16th December last, whereby the committee had decided to make over the management of the Municipal Primary Schools to the Rashtriya Shikshan Samiti of Nadiad. In the course of the order, the Collector stated that

under Section 54 (P) of the Municipal Act, it is the statutory duty of the Municipality to make reasonable provision for the maintenance of primary schools. It is not open to them under the law to delegate their functions and duties wholesale to a private body, nor are they discharging those duties if they hand over the control and management of the schools to a private body. This is all the more illegal in the present case since they have not retained any right of supervision or control apart from the examination of the accounts. Further, the proposal to pay out sums to a private body in order to allow them to maintain the schools without supervision and control of the Municipality and without conducting the schools on the basis of Educational Department's rules is injurious to the public."

Arguing thus, the Collector of Kaira, acting under Section 174 (1)—which could apply only in different circumstances having nothing to do with the present case—suspended the execution of the committee and further prohibited "the transfer of the schools or school property and furniture and records to the Rashtriya Shikshan Samiti."

Mr. Talati pointed out how the action of the committee instead of being injurious to the public, had their hearty approval. In view of the unseemly controversy to which the committee had been forced by Government, the committee had thought it fit to entrust the *management* of the schools to an independent body which would carry on its work uninterrupted. It was not true, he said, that the committee had abdicated its functions of control and supervision. Under Section 54 (P), quoted in the order, they were called upon to *establish and maintain* primary schools, and it could not be said that they had not established or were not maintaining schools. All that the committee had done was to entrust *the management*—a totally different thing from what was alleged in the Collector's order—of the schools to the Samiti. That was all. There was no resigning of the powers of control or supervision; there was no transferring of schools or school property or furniture and records. In view of all this, the order under Section 174 (1) was illegal and they were not bound to obey an illegal order though it purported to be made under the Municipalities Act.

RESOLUTION NOT UNLAWFUL.

Mr. Thakoredas N. Desai thereupon moved: "that the committee resolves that its resolution of 16th December 1921 is not unlawful and is in full accord with the wishes of the people, and whereas the Collector has passed an order suspending the execution of the said resolution, the committee regards the order as illegal and *ultra vires* and requests the President to give effect to their resolution of 16th December 1921." Mr. Manilal M. Parikh seconded the proposition. A pro-Government Pleader member opposed the proposition and indulged in irrelevant digressions on the position and functions of the Municipality, whereupon Mr. Fulchand Shah raised a point of order. The President, however, allowed the member to finish and the members present listened to a needless infliction with good humoured indifference.

The President before taking votes, explained the real position so far as the committee was concerned. Nine members voted for the proposition and three voted against it, among the latter being the Mamlatdar of Nadiad.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

Consideration was next given to the Commissioner's letter dated 17th December 1921. The letter stated that the committee by its resolution of the 16th December had definitely refused to perform their duty within the period prescribed—namely allowing the Deputy Educational Inspector to inspect Municipal Schools—and proceeded to commit further gross illegalities." The Commissioner, therefore, under Section 178 (2) of the District Municipalities Act appointed the Deputy Educational Inspector Kaira District "to perform the duty of managing, administering and maintaining the Nadiad City Municipal Primary Schools," and directing the Municipality forthwith to pay to the Deputy "an advance of Rs. 9,000 for defraying the expenses of performing that duty."

It was pointed out by the President that before they had time to consider the demand for the advance etc., illegally and arbitrarily made upon them, the Commissioner—the infallible and ubiquitous Mr. Pratt—had, exceeding the authority given to him by the Bombay Government resolution—actually forced open their schools and taken possession of them. The resolution of Government, dated 7th December 1921 and which conferred authority on the Commissioner, ran thus:

"whereas the Government of Bombay are informed that the Municipality of Nadiad have, in contravention of rule 3 of the rules made by Government under Section 55 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, resolved in their resolution dated 8th October 1920, that the Municipal schools shall not be open to inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting Staff, and have given effect to the said resolution and have thereby made default in performing the duty imposed on them under the said Act of maintaining primary schools subject to and in accordance with the rules made under the said Section of the said Act;

"And whereas the Government of Bombay, after due enquiry, are satisfied that the said Municipality of Nadiad have been and continue to be guilty of the said default;

"Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 178, of the said Act, the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct the Commissioner, Northern Division, to fix a period for the performance of that duty."

Mr. Talati pointed out that it was quite obvious from the wording of the resolution that the Commissioner could at best provide for the inspection of primary schools by Government Inspecting Staff; but in going further and appointing the Deputy Educational Inspector to perform the duty of managing administering and maintaining Primary Schools," he had abused his authority and his action was unlawful.

Mr. Fulchand Bapuji Shah moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this Municipality the direction of the Commissioner contained in his letter, dated 17th December, is illegal and unnecessary as also his action in taking forcible possession of Municipal Schools without first obtaining an order from a competent Civil Court. This Municipality condemns the action of the Collector in taking away Rs. 2,500 belonging to the Municipality from the Sub-Treasury at Nadiad, without previously obtaining a legal order and, therefore, resolves that the schools should be made over and the money forcibly taken be refunded to the Municipality before the 10th instant, failing which the Municipal Councillors as are in accord with this resolution will resign their seats and obtain the mandate of the electorate through a fresh election."

INSULT TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Fulchand said that the conduct of the authority was a great insult to the Municipality and that the only course open to them as self-respecting and honourable citizens, was to resign their seats as a protest and seek re-election. The results would show with whom public sympathies were. There could be no better challenge than to prove that the Municipality had behind it the undoubted lovalty and support of the electors. Mr. Ranchoddas Patel seconded and on votes being taken, 9 were for the motion and four against, two of the latter being officials. The resolution was carried.

The meeting, after accepting offers and leases of buildings for schools to be opened under the auspices of the Municipality was dissolved.

In the course of the discussion on the Commissioner's arbitrary order, the President pointed out that the conduct of the authorities in taking away Rs. 2500 without authorization amounted to "loot" of public money. The attendance at the meeting was fairly good and out of 18 members 14 were present, including the President. The latter did not vote, as it was not necessary for him to do so in view of the large majority of votes they had, and the officials were able to Master only four votes!

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-night at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at Piroj Building compound, Matunga, when Swamy Satyadevji and Swamy Narsimhadevji Saraswati will speak on the "Congress message." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

REBELS SHOT DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 10.

The sentences, of death passed by the military court on the notorious Chembrasseri Thangal and Seethikova Thangal and four of their followers having been confirmed they were shot dead at Malapuram yesterday.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the first week of 1922 the total mortality 836 was 85 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 44.39. These figures compare favurably with those for the 1st week of 1921 when the mortality was 1110 and death-rate 58.96 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1037 and death-rate 57.71.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911 Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death-rate in the 1st week would have been 36.97.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 6 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 305 against 2 and 306 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumania was received during the week. Of the total deaths 179 were among infants under one year of age; 40 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera: was absent during the week.

Plague: caused one attack and one death during the week.

Small-pox: caused one attack (Harbour) and no death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 363 as against 361 in the 1st week of the last year and 429 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

COOPERATION HAS FAILED.

MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION

HON MR. KALE ON JT. CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

Interviewed by a representative of "the Chronicle", the Hon. Mr. Kale made the following statement with regard to the present political situation.

"The advocacy of Non-Co-operation as a means to secure political ends is admittedly a counsel of despair and desperation in India. It is proposed as an alternative to the ordinary constitutional methods of political agitation which are supposed to have failed to obtain for the people the satisfaction of their demands. The adoption of non-co-operation and of civil disopedience I have always regarded as an unfortunate move and as one fraught with the most serious consequences to the progress of the country, especially in view of its peculiar conditions. And along with a few other Congressmen I refused for this reason to countenance and to identify myself with the non-co-operation programme of the Congress. But the duty of the citizen and the politician does not end with condemning non-co-operation. They must convince themselves and others that they are working the Reforms successfully and are receiving from the Government a reasonable and adequate response. Many of us feel that the situation from this point of view is unsatisfactory. If it may be said that the programme of non-co-operation has failed, it must be admitted, at the same time, that co-operation has not succeeded. Most of those who have opposed non-co-operation, are pressing for the immediate grant of further reforms and for a radical change in the angle of vision of Government. The action of Government relating to the Punjab, has not given satisfaction, and British policy regarding Turkey, is being adversely criticised even in England in unexpected quarters. On the top of this, comes the repressive policy of Government, many features of which are open to serious objection. The maintenance of law and order which every sane and responsible citizen must and will assist Government in ensuring, does not certainly justify the present policy of indiscriminate arrests. The policy betrays a panicky state of mind and an absence of foresight and true statesmanship. There is a large section of the public which disapproves both of the extreme features of the non-co-operation programme and of the policy of Government, and it is now the duty of these people to come forward and to call halt to the two parties. The idea of a few leaders meeting for the purpose of discussing the situation and finding out a remedy for the present impossible position, is, therefore peculiarly welcome. The proposal relating to a Round Table Conference, is attractive, but I think that the leaders of the people must first arrive at some understanding as to the demands that are to be placed before Government. The famous triple demand is rather too vague. That some thing must be done to put an end to the present situation the strain of which is too great for every one to bear seems to be the feeling of many belonging to various sections of the community, and the conference which has been convened in Bombay, is a move in the right direction and is calculated to be productive of much good. Between the non-possumus of Government and the extreme demands of some non-co-operators, there must be a middle course discovered, and to find out that is the first duty of all those who do not want their country to drift to a disaster. I hope that the efforts which are being made in this direction under well-known auspices, will bear the fruit they deserve."

MR. S. V. LALIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am much touched by Mr. C. V. P. Shivam's letter in your to-day's issue. Not being a Non-Co-operator myself, of course, I cannot agree to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Shivam. I understand that Mr. Lalit is given 20 seers of wheat daily to grind as his punishment. It is an inhuman punishment for a man like Mr. Lalit of good family and refined nature and that, too, for a purely political offence. I happen to be a friend of Mr. Lalit and hold him in high regard for his sincere patriotism and self-sacrifice. He was a fellow-volunteer with me during the Gujrat famine of 1911-12 and I learnt to deeply appreciate his many qualities of head and heart. It was a disappointment to me to find him drifting to extreme Nationalist propaganda work when so many avenues of social work was open to him. He was an indefatigable worker in any cause he took up and although on political opinions we greatly differed my regard for him never wavered and it was with great sorrow that I heard the news of his being sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Mr. Lalit was absolutely innocent except of a technical offence. He had merely lent his name as printer and was by no means responsible for the offending article in the "Lokshani" as he was always out of Bombay on propaganda work. Yet he was awarded a heavy sentence. What moved the Magistrate was apparently the reckless (from my point of view) statement by him in lieu of defence. But the sentence was unjust and cruel, and the treatment given to him in jail is absolutely unjustifiable and must elicit the indignation of all his friends. Mr. G. K. Devadhar knows Mr. Lalit and I believe he holds him in equal regard as myself. Will he employ his influence with the officials (influence which he is never slow to avail himself of in a good cause) to mitigate the hardships endured by Mr. Lalit in Jail? I am, yours etc.,

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

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Wednesday January 11, 1922.

LESSON OR PRECEDENT?

In the "Times" in mail week the following significant words will be found in a leading article entitled "India and the Prince:"

"It must be said at once that no parallel can be drawn between India and Ireland. Mr. Gandhi and his followers have no political programme. They are not even able to define with clearness what they mean by "Swaraj." The Gandhi propaganda is in essence purely anarchical and almost meaningless. It does not postulate a change in the nature of Government but the cessation of all Government. A year ago India was given a great extension of self-government and the experiment is working reasonably well. Within a prescribed period the results of the experiment will be examined, with a view to further revision, but the appointed date cannot and must not be anticipated. Lord Reading is not adopting a policy of "repression" or any new policy, but is upholding the law which has been gravely flouted."

What does that mean? The description of Mahatma Gandhi's views as almost meaningless, of course, will not appeal to Indian readers who know that it is quite untrue. But what is the whole rigmarole intended to convey to English readers? Simply this (or so it seems to us): that India's movement for self-government not having yet passed through the phases which the Irish movement was obliged to undergo beecause of England's lack of understanding, hesitations and delays and not having reached the stage of alienation which Ireland has attained, cannot be considered eligible for the healing treatment which Ireland is to-day receiving at long last. In other words the "Times" would lay it down as a precedent, drawn from the case of Ireland, that no nation can be given full self-government within the commonwealth of nations called the British Empire until it has indulged in armed rebellion on a grand scale, and suffered, and inflicted on its adversaries, dreadful losses. That is to go back to the American war of independence which for a century was taken not as a precedent but as a lesson by British statesmen far more competent than any statesmen we possess to-day.

It was as a result of that lesson taken well to heart that the Anglo-Saxon portions of the Empire obtained full freedom without bitterness and bloodshed. It has now come to the turn of the "subject" races. Ireland, as the result of a most bloody war, has now secured full freedom in the Empire on a par with Canada. Is this going to be taken to heart as a lesson, or accepted as a seemly precedent: that is the question? The speech of His Majesty the King when opening the special session of Parliament which was to ratify the Irish treaty showed His Majesty's own wish that such tragedies, as that of Ireland, should be avoided for the future in the treatment given to the "subject" peoples, and that a generous policy of reconciliation should henceforth take the place of a repressive policy. The sovereign, therefore, bids the rulers take to heart the lesson; on the other hand, the "Times" unwisely, as we think, and certainly unreasonably, reproaches Mahatma Gandhi and his followers with not having yet set up a separate system or theory of Government from that existing in India under British rule, which merely means that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have not yet despaired of getting justice from, or through, the present system. It is not "the cessation of all Government" which they postulate, or have postulated until now, but such a change in the status, attitude and tone of the existing Government of India as should make it acceptable by Indians as in truth the Indian Government. If that change could be brought about, we see no reason why a Treaty of Alliance like that won by Ireland should not be offered to the present Government of India, to be signed and ratified by them on behalf and with the consent of the people of India, as represented in the National Congress.

The "Times" goes on to say:—

"Unfortunately the Home Government are by no means free from blame for the present condition of India. A section of the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, has incurred a very grave responsibility by dallying with Greece and neglecting to make peace with Turkey. A just peace with Turkey would not now terminate unrest in India, but it would go a long way in that direction. We quite agree with this statement, though we cannot forget that at the time when "a section of the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister" first incurred that "very grave responsibility" the Times" supported it and was highly scornful of the protests of the Government and friends of India and all Muslim sympathisers. A just peace with Turkey would go a long way towards terminating unrest in India, and such a peace together with such a change of attitude and status of the Government of India as we have tried to adumbrate above, would go the whole way.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM.

Having resolved upon a policy of non-co-operation with the Reformed Government, Nationalist India can do nothing to encourage or to restrain the efforts that will be made by Moderates and Co-operators to force a change of policy upon the Government of India at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. We notice an apparently inspired editorial in the "Pioneer" which debates the possibility of a Conference being convened to discuss the three heads of the Nationalist demand and in this the people's definite claims are described as "the asking price," and the suggestion added that the price can be discounted considerably. We hasten to disabuse the minds of any who might share the "Pioneer's" opinion in this matter. The only price on which the Congress will strike a bargain with the bureaucracy cannot be beaten down. It is the price of India's self-respect and no huckstering policy on the part of Delhi will induce India to set a lower value on the nation's honour. When we find the "Pioneer" openly discussing how little India might be induced to accept in the matter of the three claims, the reply can only be that any Conference embarked on by Delhi in a huckster spirit will be a waste of energy. Journals like the "Pioneer" affect to see in the defeat of Moulana Hasrat Mohani's motions at Ahmedabad a weakening of the resolution of the nation—a gesture of *invitation* to the bureaucracy to attempt a bargain. It was far otherwise in sooth. It signified only the nation's very complete confidence in its ability to win *Swaraj*—and immediately at that—through non-violent, non-co-operation. Congressmen are frankly indifferent to the question of a conference. They know indeed that one will be held eventually if only to ratify *Swaraj*, but as they are entirely confident that *Swaraj* is attainable through non-violent non-co-opeation, the question of a conference with the bureaucracy leaves them unmoved. If the bureaucracy realise their error thus early it is for them to call for a conference. If the Congress demands remained the "irreducible minimum" under repression, why should our opponents hope that when the conference is held they may be less? That the "Pioneer" and the "Englishman" should have descended to a grave discussion of how much or how little will satisfy Nationalist India is another of the many encouraging signs and portents which tell India that *Swaraj* is at hand. When such critics realise that India's literal claims are not an "asking price", victory and *Swaraj* are near.

Notes of the Day

The Star Chamber Act.

True to its traditions of never doing a good thing gracefully or of refraining in time from doing the bad thing, the bureaucracy, which only a few months ago was loud in its resolve to give a final burial to the Indian Press Act, is busy, in some parts of the country, wielding the bludgeon once again against all and sundry connected with Indian journalism—thus demonstrating conclusively that its heart has not changed. The majority of the provincial Governments were at heart opposed to the abandonment of the Press Act and they are now only betraying their true inclination in their present campaign against the Press. No excuse is deemed by them to be too flimsy to "go" at the Nationalist journals. We have seen the "Independent" throttled to death on the ground that its writings "incited" people to volunteer. The "Democrat" has been killed for no particular fault, save, perhaps, that it was a thorn in the side of the local bureaucracy. In Burma, Sir Reginald Craddock has indulged in a regular massacre of innocents among the Burmese Press with a view to prepare the ground for a "popular" welcome to the Prince! In the Punjab, though Martial Law has not been proclaimed, the authorities are behaving as if the province was really under Martial Law. During the O'Dwyerian Martial Law days, a number of papers including the "Tribune" were punished for publishing "incorrect" reports of official atrocities The same manoeuvre is being copied by the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's successor. The "Pratap" and "Kesari", two leading vernacular dailies of Lahore, have had their securities forfeited, and the keepers of two other presses including Lala Lajpatrai's "Bande Mataram" Press, have been called upon to deposit securities of Rs. 2,000 each. The offence in the case of the former two journals is stated to be that they published "exaggerated accounts of the shooting affray at Ferozepur Jharka that are intended to arouse hatred and disaffection against Government." Of course, the Government, which is so zealous of truth, did not bother itself with the prompt issuing of an "unexaggerated" account of the affray nor with pointing out either to the public or the journals concerned wherein the latter's "exaggeration" lay. Such a duty is evidently a minor matter. What seems to be relevant to the local bureaucracy is that the present circumstances afford a golden opportunity to lay by the heels one and all journals which have been thorns in its side. "Make hay while the sun shines" appears to be the logic which appeals most to the bureaucracy. The fact that, as the Council of the Press Association points out, the use of the Press Act, when it is about to be repealed, is immoral does not affect the bureaucratic conscience. The pledges given only a few months ago to the Moderates have all been thrown overboard without so much as a show of apology. Perhaps, the bureaucracy is of opinion that no word of apology is needed to those who have been easily taken in by its smooth phrases and sweet promises. Who shall say the bureaucracy is wrong in its estimation of its obligation to the Moderates?

The Lesson.

The lesson of Ireland has evidently not yet gone home sufficiently to a certain section of fire-eating politicians in England, though it is bound to do so before long. This section still imagines that though they have lost the game in Ireland, there is ample scope in India, Egypt and other "subject" countries for putting their pet principles of statecraft into practice. Major-General Townshend of Kut fame is one such die-hard. He lectured recently before a meeting of the South-East St. Pancras Conservative and Unionist Association on Empire problems and is reported to have declared that "once we let Ireland go we should have to listen to Egypt's and India's demands, and what would then become of the British Empire?" Unfortunately for General Townshend his countrymen have "let Ireland go" beyond recall and there is no use his crying over spilt milk. It is also as sure as day follows night that he and his countrymen will have to listen to Egypt's and India's demands next, whatever happens to the British "Empire." General Townshend no doubt imagines that Egypt and India have no other purpose in existence than to be the milch-cows of the "Empire." But so he thought was the destiny of Ireland, which has now thrown off the halter and means to roam about in freedom where it likes. The day is not distant when Egypt and India will follow suit.

"Govern"—or—Go!

If agitation were not suppressed in India," General Townshend continued, "we should soon see a mutiny greater than the great mutiny with which we had been confronted in the fifties. Gandhi and his followers were a pack of cowards who did not fight themselves, but who stirred up the minds of others. If you wanted rule in India, you must have a Government which would rule, for India must be governed." General Townshend's countrymen tried to govern" Ireland for over 700 years to—he knows with what result. India has an area 56 times larger than that of Ireland and a population about 70 times larger than that of Ireland. General Townshend would have much obliged his audience if he had outlined his reasons for taking a more optimistic view of the task of "governing" in the case of India than in the case of Ireland. As for his compliment to "Gandhi" and his followers, one can only say it fits in very well in the mouth of the "hero" of Kut.

Political Prisoners.

The recommendations of the Jail Committee are now under consideration of the various provincial Governments and we may expect to see before long certain reforms introduced in the prison administration. The treatment of political prisoners is a subject which is now pressing itself more and more to the notice of the authorities and the public. The reforms in this respect should bring the treatment of "politicals" at least to the level of that which is meted out to the same class of prisoners in Great Britain. The Government of Behar and Orissa have led the way in this direction and the changes they propose are calculated to mitigate to a considerable extent the harshness of the treatment which is in vogue at present. It is true they fall short of the standard obtaining in Great Britain, but the decision to commute all sentences of hard labour to simple imprisonment and to treat those sentenced to simple imprisonment as prisoners of the first division are treated in Great Britain, is welcome.

A Dangerous Principle.

The Government of Bengal too have announced some "concessions" to political prisoners, but they have been conceded in a most grudging manner and are based on a radical misconception of the primary reasons for the differentiation. While the Government of Bihar are prepared to reduce the punishment of all political prisoners to simple imprisonment, the Government of Bengal wish to create a new class of prisoners out of them—the intermediate class—to whom a type of punishment intermediate between the "simple and rigorous" types, is to be meted out. Thus, the treatment of political prisoners in Bengal is bound to be harsher than in Behar and Orissa. But this is not the only ground of objection against the proposals of the Bengal Government. The entire basis of this new class of prisoners is vitiated by the fact that the Bengal Government propose to include in it only those political prisoners whose "social position, education and standard of living," justify, in the eyes of Government, mitigation of punishment. If this is not differentiating merely in favour of the monied few, we do not know what it is. The distinction is most objectionable and is bound to bring the jail administration into disrepute. The rich and the poor ought to occupy the same status in the eye of the law, if they are guilty of the same offence. It is amazing that a palpably perverse proposal of the kind outlined above should have emanated from Lord Ronaldshay's Government. The Indian public will not rest satisfied with halting and tinkering "reforms' of this type, but will continue to demand that the political prisoners be treated as first class misdemeanants, as they are in England And esteemed correspondent informs us that the treatment accorded to the Ali brothers and to Dr. Kitchlew is such as has led to a loss of weight in the case of the brothers. We have also been asked by several correspondents to protest against the Bombay Government's treatment of political prisoners. We have already referred to the view held by the Government of Bombay that the issue of any general instruction in regard to the treatment of political prisoners is not desirable. That is a view which does not redound to the credit of the Government of Bombay.

Barbarous.

The Bengal Government's solicitude to secure humane treatment to political prisoners is shown by their condonation of the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate of Faridpur in flogging political prisoners. This worthy had been temporarily placed in charge of the local jail in the absence of the Jail Superintendent. A number of political prisoners were confined in the jail and it is reported that he ordered two of them, one of whom was a University graduate and headmaster of a local national school, to be given fifteen stripes each with a view to enforce "discipline" among the inmates of the jail. It was alleged in the Press that the prisoners were thus flogged because they failed to "salaam" the Magistrate. The Government press note does not make it clear whether the refusal to "salaam" constituted the main offence, but it simply states that the punishment was not awarded merely because of his lack of manners and that there was a good deal of "noise" and "disorderly behaviour." The final justification of Government for the atrocious treatment of the prisoners—the whipping of two respectable men with 15 stripes each with their hands and feet tied to the whipping triangle and their bodies made almost naked before the eyes of their fellow prisoners, and "handcuffs, standing hand-cuffs, barfetters and right-hand-cuffs" for two to four days in the case of several others—is that the punishments "have had the desired effect and discipline has since been maintained"—the Dyer mentality once again! There is not merely the absence of any expression of regret for the disgraceful deed, but an unfortunate inclination to uphold the subordinate executive at all costs. Such an attitude makes one despair of seeing Lord Ronaldshay's Government do anything really just or generous by the political prisoners in their charge. Flogging as a punishment in the case of even ordinary criminals is falling into disuse in most civilised countries. The authorities in many places in India alone appear to be enamoured of it to an inordinate degree.

White Australia.

The announcement that the South Australian Premier, Mr. Barwell, has seen the sheer necessity of some modification of the "white Australia policy" has set us thinking once again about the old, old question of India and the Empire. As it has happened in all British dominions and crown colonies, so in Australia, the moment the utility of cheap Asiatic labour was over, the white settlers launched on a policy of hounding the coloured labourer out of the island continent which men accustomed to think imperially doubtless regard as Captain Cook's gift to the Empire. It is no use flinging in their faces the solemn assurances of British statesmen. It as useless to recall what Chamberlain said at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1897. He talked of traditions of the Empire and the Australian may retort that he has been carrying out too faithfully those self-same traditions. In other words when Australia needed cheap labour she welcomed the Indian and Chinese hewers of wood and drawers of waters, but when her own need was over she decided to revert to her White ideal. Mr. Sastri made some show of strength and talked of the rights of Indians in Australia, but in a special interview to Reuter, perhaps inspired, he ate his own words. No wonder Lord Northcliffe and the "Times" went the length of assuring the dominion that "the Empire will fight for a White Australia." Lord Northcliffe and his organ must have a tremendous sense of humour if they expect India (where non-violence reigns supreme) to go the length of fighting, of course violently, to preserve her sacred right of *exclusion* from the dominion. However, Mr. Barwell has had to admit that Australia cannot remain 'White' for ever—a statement which should cause Lord Northcliffe at least one sleepless night. His talk of admission of coloured labour (H. G. Wells says that Indians must not be called coloured), "under proper restrictions, calculated to prevent the fusion of race and racial hatred" leaves much to be desired. Indians have had too painful an experience of British and Dominion statesmen not to see through the camouflage. Indians will not go to Australia just to meet her labour needs unless they are guaranteed the same rights and privileges which the White settlers enjoy.

The "Calcutta Review."

The "Calcutta Review" has had a somewhat chequered career and its latest metamorphosis as the organ of the Calcutta University Syndicate is perhaps not its last. The change has not improved the production. The "Calcutta Review" owned by the Edinburgh Press was among the best printed reviews in the world, though its contents latterly had not been particularly inspiring. The contents of the January issue of the new "Calcutta Review" are varied in quality and interest. One of the stories (a serial) is positively silly as far as we can judge by the instalment in this number. There is in it some good poetry and some bad verse, and a number of interesting articles on various subjects, as also an artistic little sketch entitled "Tell me a story" by Miriem Khundkar.

NO PEACE WITH DISHONOUR.

FREEDOM---INDIA'S INHERENT RIGHT.

DESHBANDHU DAS ON INDIA'S CHOICE.

CO-OPERATION WITH ENGLAND

POSSIBLE ONLY WITHOUT BRITISH DOMINATION.

WHAT IS NON-COOPERATION ?

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

NO DISRESPECT TO ROYALTY.

Mahatma Gandhi in publishing the presidential address which Deshabandhu C R. Das was to deliver at the Ahmedabad Congress writes:—

I must apologise to the public for the delay in issuing Deshabandhu Das's presidential address. It was received by me in a fragmentary condition with instructions to revise it and put it in shape. The reader will be glad to learn that beyond restoring one sentence which had been ruled out and adding one to complete a thought and beyond slight verbal immaterial alterations, the address is being printed as received. I see from the sentences ruled out in the original that Deshabandhu's intention was to give a review of the year's work and his considered opinion in detail on non-co-operation. But sufficient appears in the printed text to enable us to know his opinion. We know it too from his emphatic and stirring messages to the country just before he was silenced. In appreciating the address the reader will be helped to know that it was prepared just before his arrest. The reader will not fail to note the marked self-restraint with which the address is prepared as also the fact that Deshabandhu believes in non-violence as his final creed. That the only use the Government has for such a man is to put him in prison is about the greatest condemnation it can pronounce upon itself.

Mr. Chairman of the Reception Committee and Delegates of the Indian National Congress:—

We have arrived at a critical stage in our struggle with the Bureaucracy; and it behoves us, every one of us, to search our hearts and to ask ourselves the question, "Do I stand for India in her present struggle?" It is because I stand for India that I have responded to your unanimous call to-day. I thank you for your confidence in me; but I warn you that I have no worldly wisdom to offer you. I come from a city which has felt the full force of the wrath of the Government. Measures for stifling political life have been taken, as I believe, in order to coerce the people to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; but it is the imprisoned soul of Calcutta that will greet His Royal Highness on the 24th December. I come from the struggle which has just begun in Calcutta, chastened and purified and, if I have no worldly wisdom to give, I at least bring before you unbounded enthusiasm, and a resolute determination to see this struggle through.

I think that at the very outset we ought to define our attitude in relation to the present struggle. What is our aim? Whither are we going? I think that most people will agree that we are out to secure freedom, freedom from foreign subjection, freedom from foreign interference. It is as well, however, that we should have a clear grasp of what is meant by the word "Freedom." In the first place it does not imply absence of all restraint. When I am forbidden to steal my neighbour's purse or to trespass on my neighbour's land, there is necessarily a restraint on my action, but there is no opposition between freedom and such restraint as has the sanction of the people behind it. In the second place, freedom does not necessarily imply absence of the idea of dependence. Dependence there must be so long as we live in society, and need the protection of society; and there is no necessary opposition between freedom and such dependence as is willingly suffered by the people. But though there is no necessary opposition between freedom and restraint, and freedom and dependence, it must be remembered that restraint that does not deny freedom can only be such restraint as has the sanction of the people behind it; and dependence consistent with freedom can only be such dependence as is willingly suffered by the people for its own protection.

WHAT IS FREEDOM?

What then is freedom? It is impossible to define the term; but one may describe it as that state, that condition, which makes it possible for a nation to realize its own individuality and to evolve its own destiny. The history of mankind is full of stirring stories as to how nations have struck for freedom in order to keep their nationalism and their individuality inviolate and untarnished. To take only modern instances, one may refer to Finland and Poland, Ireland, Egypt and India. Each of these nations has offered a determined resistance to the imposition of a foreign culture upon it. The history of these nations has run on parallel lines. First there is the protest against cultural conquest; secondly there is the desire for national education; and lastly there is the demand for its recognition as a separate organism with the power to work out its own destiny without any hindrance from any foreign power.

We stand then for freedom, because we claim the right to develop our own individuality and evolve our own destiny along our own lines, unembarrassed by what Western civilization has to teach us and unhampered by the institutions which the West has imposed on us. But here a voice interrupts me, the voice of Ravindranath, the poet of India. He says, "The Western culture is standing at our door, must we be so inhospitable as to turn it away, or ought we not to acknowledge that in the union of the cultures of the East and the West is the salvation of the world?" I admit that if Indian nationalism has to live, it cannot afford to isolate itself from other nations. But I have two observations to make to the criticism of Ravindranath;—first we must have a house of our own before we can receive a guest; and secondly, Indian culture must discover itself before it can be ready to assimilate Western culture. In my opinion, there can be no true assimilation before freedom comes, although there may be, as there has been, a slavish imitation. The cultural conquest of India is all but complete; it was the inevitable result of her political conquest. India must resist it. She must vibrate with national life: and then we may talk of the union of the two civilizations.

AN OBJECTION.

I must dispose of another objection, this time of my Moderate friends. "You concede," I hear them say, "that freedom is not an end in itself, but a means to an end, the end being self-realisation, self-dependence, self-control; why not work out your destiny within the British Empire?" My answer is that so long as India occupies the position of a dependent in the British Empire, so long the task cannot be undertaken. Go into the villages, the hearts of India and see the life that is lived by the average Indian. They are sturdy men and fearless men; they are men of whom any country would be proud; but the degradation that must inevitably follow subjection is writ large on their brow, and their lot is made up of caste troubles, petty squabbles, and endless pursuit of litigation for litigation's sake. Where are now the institutions that made them self-dependent and self-contained? Where is the life that enabled them to earn their livelihood and yet left them free to worship the God of their fathers? I assert that once a nation passes into subjection, degeneration must inevitably set in, attacking the very life blood of that nation. Its effect is to be seen not in this sphere or that sphere but in every sphere of the nation's activity. Economically, the British rule has had a disastrous effect on our national well-being. Mr. R. C. Dutt and after him Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya have shown how deliberately the destruction of our national industry, the spinning and weaving industry, was planned. Who can contemplate with equanimity that every year many crores of rupees go out of India without corresponding advantage? Morally, we are becoming a nation of slaves, and have acquired most vices of the slave. We speak the language of the master, and ape his manners: and we rush with alacrity to adopt his institutions while our own institutions lie languishing in the villages. Intellectually, we have become willing victims to the imposition of a foreign culture on us; and the humiliation is complete when we are deliberately breaking away from the past, recognising no virtue in its continuity. "But then," say my Moderate friends, "How can you hope to win freedom until you have elevated the people?" If I am right in my diagnosis that the present condition of India, material, moral and intellectual is the direct result of the foreign rule in India, then it must follow that so long as our subjection continues, so long there is no hope of recovery. You may of course tackle side problems, as we are trying to do. You may infuse such enthusiasm amongst the people as may be of great assistance to you in your political campaigns. But, believe me it is the disease that you must fight, and not the outward symptoms of the disease.

I object then to the perpetuation of British domination as in my opinion it is impossible to find the fulfilment of our nationality, our individuality, our personality so long as that domination continues. In arriving at this conclusion. I have entirely ignored the character of the British rule in India. That rule may be good or bad, it may be conceded that it is partly good and partly bad, but my conclusion is based on the view that there is inherent in subjection something which injures national life and hampers its growth and self-fulfilment. Whether within the Empire or outside it, India must have freedom so that she may realize her individuality and evolve her destiny without help or hindrance from the British people.

METHODS OF FIGHT.

I now come to the question, What are the methods which we ought to adopt in our fight with the Bureaucracy? There are three, and only three methods, that I know of. (1) armed resistance, (2) co-operation with the Bureaucracy in the Councils that have been established under the Government of India Act, and (3) non-violent non-cooperation. The first I must dismiss as beyond the range of practical politics. Even if it were not so, on principle I am opposed to violence. We must then choose between co-operation and non-co-operation.

I confess, that in considering the question of co-operation, I am not a little troubled by the fact that some of our leaders who assisted at the birth of political life in India are ranged against us on the question. I therefore propose to consider some of the arguments that are advanced against us by these supporters of the Government of India Act; and in doing so. I shall consider, first whether the freedom of the Indian nation, that is to say, its right to develop its own individuality and evolve its own destiny, has been recognised in the Act; secondly whether the Act either expressly or by necessary implication gives even the beginnings of responsible government to the Indian people; and lastly whether the legislature has any control, effective or otherwise, over the purse.

Now the Preamble of the Act is the key to the situation. "Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament"; so the Preamble runs. What is the declared policy of Parliament? To recognise the inherent right of the Indians to responsible government? Not at all. To recognise the inherent right of India to be treated as a free and equal partner of the commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire? Not at all. But, mark the mind concession to the rights of India. "To provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." I do not think a more halting concession could ever be made to the rights of a people. Now is there anything in the Preamble to compel the British Parliament to recognise India, at any time, as a free and equal partner of the British Empire? I think not. "Progressive realization of responsible government in British India"! These are vague words, and they will not, at any time, tax the ingenuity of a British statesman. Omitting the second paragraph and coming to the third, we find "that the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples." Mark the word "peoples," not "people," an assertion by the Parliament that India is not one but, many. I for one am not prepared to submit to the insult offered to India in the third paragraph of the Preamble, and I feel bound to protest against it. We are quite prepared to undertake the responsibility for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people (not peoples), and I altogether deny that a foreign Parliament can possibly discharge its responsibilities in relation to a subject nation. I resent the doctrine that the Parliament is to determine the time and manner of each advance. and I say that the whole object of the legislation, as disclosed in the third paragraph of the Preamble, is to perpetuate the domination of the British Parliament, which I cannot for a moment accept. The fourth paragraph holds out a distinct threat, "And whereas the action of Parliament", so it says, "in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility." In other words, if we are good boys, and if we satisfy the British Parliament that we have a sense of responsibility, then the British Parliament will consider whether we ought not to have a further instalment of reforms. In other words we are perpetual infants, and the British Parliament is our sole guardian.

CONDITION OF CO-OPERATION WITH ENGLAND.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have very respect for the opinion of my political opponents, but I cannot accept the fundamental principle on which the Reform Act is based. I think that we should preserve our self-esteem, whatever the stage of our progress may be, I think that we should solemnly declare in open Congress, that freedom is inherent in every nation and that India has and possesses the right to develop her own individuality and to evolve her own destiny unhampered by what the British Parliament has decided or may decide for us. I think we should recognize that any power that in any way hampers or embarrasses the self-realization and self-fulfilment of the Indian nation is an enemy of India and must as such be resisted. I am willing to co-operate with England, but on one condition only, that she recognises this inherent right of India. That recognition you will not find anywhere in the Government of India Act, and I for one will not be a party to the perpetuation of British domination in India. But my moderate friends tell me, that though the freedom if the Indian people, in the sense in which I understand the term, has not been recognised in the Act of Parliament, still, if we work the reform, it will not be in the power of Parliament to withhold that freedom. I do not doubt the wisdom of my friends nor deny their patriotism; but the question, in, my opinion, is entirely irrelevant. My position is this, that however willing I may be to enter into a compromise with the English Government in matters of detail, and I am willing to make great sacrifices, I will not enter into any compromise on the question which I hold to be fundamental. Freedom is my birthright, and I demand a recognition of that right, not by instalments nor in compartments, but whole and entire. I do not doubt that victory will be on our side; but supposing we fail, we would at least have preserved inviolate our national self-respect and dignity, we would at any rate have repudiated the insult on which the Government of India Act is based. The difference between the Indian National Congress and the Ministers who are working the Reforms Act seems to me to be fundamental, in that the former has its eye fixed on the ultimate and would reject as essentially false anything that does not recognise the freedom of the Indian people; whereas the latter have their eyes fixed on the departments of which they are in charge, and hope to attain freedom through the successful working of those departments.

REFORMS ACT.

I will now consider whether the Act gives even the beginnings of responsible government to India, and whether the Legislature has any control over the purse. The two questions must be considered together. It is the view of the moderates in Bengal that out of seven members of the Bengal Government, five are Indians. The view is entirely erroneous. I think I am right in saying that provinces are governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by the Governor-in-Council, and in relation to transferred subjects, by the Governor acting with Ministers. The statute makes no provision whatever for the joint deliberation by the Governor and his Council and his Ministers sitting together, except in regard to proposals for taxation and borrowing, and the framing of proposals for expenditure of public money. In regard to the reserved subjects and these are subjects which are of vital importance to us as a nation in our struggle for political liberty, the Ministers have no voice whatever. I think I am right in saying that they are the dumb spectators of the fight that is now going on between us and the Government. They are not part of the Government to consider whether, in relation to the non-co-operation movement, a repressive policy should or should not be initiated in the country. Their advice will not be sought when the Local Government has to consider the question whether Mahatma Gandhi ought or ought not to be arrested. If I am right in my view as to the position of the Ministers in relation to the reserved subjects, then I suggest to my Moderate friends that they are under an entire misapprehension when they say, that majority of the members of the Government are Indians. The truth is, that in relation to the reserved subjects, the Indian element is in a minority and cannot affect the policy of the Government in the slightest degree, provided the Governor and the English members of the Council combine against it.

POSITION OF MINISTERS.

I have now to consider the position of the Ministers and the relation between the Ministers and the Legislature in regard to the transferred subjects. My first point is, that it is a mistake to suppose that any "subject" has been transferred to the Ministers. I concede that certain department have been transferred, but I maintain that they have been transferred subject to the encumbrances created by a century of bureaucratic rule, and the Ministers have no power whatever to discharge those encumbrances. I will at once make my meaning clear. Now medical administration is an important department of the State; and so is public health. These departments, I understood, have been transferred to the Ministers, and the Minister, provided he has complete control of the "subject," is in a position to confer a lasting benefit on the community. But what is the position? The Minister has no effective control over the officers who run these departments, and no voice whatever in the selection of his own officers. It is a peculiar circumstance in the history of the bureaucratic rule in India that whenever the people have cried for something essential to their existence, the Government has given them expensive administration, expensive offices and expensive buildings instead. The test whether the "subject" has been transferred to the Minister is this: Is the Minister for health under the law in a position to take up this attitude, "I will recast the whole system under which these departments have hitherto been administered. I will abolish the Indian Medical Service, and employ local agencies who would know how to disinfect a well and what steps to take in the case of an epidemic. I will then have more money to spend on the needs of the people"? But, no! This attitude the Act denies to him, and yet it is said that the subject has been transferred to him. One of the Ministers in India described his position in bitter terms in the course of a council debate. He complained that if he applied to the Medical department or the Sanitary department for doctors to meet an emergency, they said to him in reply, "We have no doctors". If he took the responsibility of sending doctors to the affected area, the Medical department said to him. "We do not recognise your doctors, and you must pay them out of your own pocket." When I point out to you that the Minister in question is the Minister in charge of the Medical department and Sanitary department, you will grasp the full significance of the "transfer of subjects" that has taken place under the Act. Well might a Minister exclaim, as one actually did. "Silver and gold have I none, but of such as I have I give unto thee", that is, sympathy. He added that he could only give sympathy, because the purse was held by somebody else, that is to say, the finance member.

CONTROL OVER PURSE.

This brings me to a question of great importance, and that is whether the Legislature has any control over the purse. The Moderates maintain the affirmative of the proposition; I maintain the negative. I shall presently refer to the provisions of the Act to support my position; but I have a witness of undoubted position and respectability in my favour, whose evidence I should like to place before you. In the course of the general discussion on the budget in one of the councils, a Minister said as follows: "The two poor men who have been put down here as Minsters are presumed to be clothed with all the powers of Ministers in the House of Commons, and therefore they are called upon to account for everything for which perhaps a Minister in the House of Commons is responsible.....The Minister here begins his life by getting a dole of money that is given by those who are in charge of the whole administration." The questions is whether the Moderates are right or the Minister in question is right. Both may be wrong; but both cannot be right.

Under the rules framed under the Government of India Act, the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects is a matter of agreement between the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers; but if they do not agree as to the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments respectively, the Governor has the power to allocate the revenues and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects by specifying the fractional proportions of the revenues and balances which shall be assigned to each class of subject. What, them, is the position? The Moderates proudly assert that the majority of Members of the Government are Indians. If that were so, one would expect the question of apportionment to be decided in accordance with the view of the majority; but that is not done, because the entire scheme is based on the distrust of the Ministers. We have therefore this result that if the Members and the Ministers are unable to come to an agreement, the matter is decided by the Governor who may act either in accordance with his own discretion or in accordance with the report of an authority to be appointed by the Governor-General in this behalf on the application of the Governor.

POSITION OF COUNCIL.

That is the impossible position in which the Minister is placed by the scheme framed under the Act; but what is the position of the Council? Has it any power to say, "We require the funds to be apportioned in the way we suggest and not according to the proposal made by the Government"? Can it say, "We require you to spend so much to fight malaria or so much for primary education"? The Act undoubtedly gives power to the council to refuse its assent to a demand or to reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed, but this is subject to an important proviso, viz., that the local Government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject and the Governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility as the subject. This, according to the Mode..., is the effective control which the Legislature has over the purse. It has no power whatever to say in what proportion the revenue of the country should be allocated between "Reserved" and "Transferred" departments respectively, it has no control whatever over the revenue allocated to the reserved subjects. All that it can do is to say to the Ministers, "We refuse our assent to your demand", or, "We reduce the amount referred to in your demand either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed." It is ridiculous to describe the limited control exercisable by the Council in relation to the transferred subjects as "an effective control over the purse."

In administrative matters, the position of the Minister is no better. The Act provides that in relation to "Transferred" subjects, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of his Ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice. In a dispute between the Minister in charge of the department of health and his officers on a question of policy, it is possible for the Governor to support the officer against the Minister. In matters of legislation in relation to the "Transferred" subjects, there is in theory some power in the legislature but in practice the finance department, controlled by a member of the Executive Council, would have the last word on the subject; for I can conceive of no legislation which does not involve expenditure of money, and it is the duty of the finance department (of which, be it remembered, the Minister is not a Member) to examine and advise on the scheme of the new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates.

In regard to the whole scheme, it is legitimate to ask, "Does it secure even the elementary rights which every citizen under any civilised Government possesses? Is repressive legislation impossible under the Act, except with the consent of the people? Does it give to the people the right to repeal the repressive legislation which disgraces the Statute book in India? Has a repetition of the Punjab atrocities been made impossible?" I think I am right in saying, that in regard to all these matters the position is exactly the same as it was before the Reform Act.

This, then, is the scheme which is being worked by the Ministers, and we have been solemnly assured by the Moderates that the beginning of Swaraj is to be found in the scheme. Much as I would like to end all unnecessary conflict, I cannot recommend to you the acceptance of the Act as a basis for co-operation with the Government. I will not purchase peace with dishonour, and so long as the Preamble to the Government of India Act stands and our right, our inherent right to regulate our own affairs, develop our own individuality and evolve our own destiny, is not recognised, I must decline to consider any terms of peace.

THE ONLY METHOD OF WARFARE.

The only method therefore of warfare open to us is non-co-operation; and that is the programme which we adopted at two successive Congresses. We are devoted to the doctrine of non-co-operation, and you will not expect me to discuss its ethics. But there are friendly critics whose doubts we ought to dispel, if it is in our power to do so. They say that the doctrine of non-co-operation is a doctrine of negation, a doctrine of despair; they stand aghast at the narrowness, the exclusiveness which such a doctrine implies, and they draw our attention to the trend of political events in the world, and they ask us whether there is any hope for a nation that is determined to live a life of isolation.

I feel bound to answer the questions which have been raised by these critics, and, in doing so, I must ask myself the question, "What is non-co-operation?" I find it easier to answer the question by considering for a moment what is not non-co-operation. Non-co-operation is not a refusal to co-operate with the English people because they are English people. Non-co-operation does not advocate a policy of separation, a policy of isolation. Indeed in our conflict with the forces of injustice and unrighteousness, we are not forgetting Him, to quote the words of Ravindranath, "Who is without distinction of class or colour, and Who with his varied Shakti makes true provision for the inherent need of each and every class." But before we can join the forces of the world in the missionary enterprise to uplift humanity, it is at least necessary that we should find fulfilment in self-realization and self-development; for it is only as a nation that has realized itself that we can hope to be of any service to humanity. Let us consider the matter for a moment. Our philosophy recognises that there is an essential unity behind all diversities, and that these diversities, *"Vaicritrya"* if I may use that expression, constitute the "Lila" of the Supreme Reality. The whole object of human endeavour, as I understand it, is to reconcile these endless diversities so as to affirm the Supreme Reality. God's Life requires that every manifestation must have an unhampered growth. Every nation on the face of the earth represents such a manifestation. Like the various flowers in a garden the nations must follow their own laws and work out their own destiny, so that in the end they might each and all contribute to the life and culture of humanity. In order that humanity may be served, the ultimate Unity realized, that essential something which distinguishes one nation from another, which I may describe as the individuality of the nation, must have unfettered growth. This is the essence of the doctrine of nationalism for

(Continued on page 11.)

ANGLO-FRENCH POURPARLER

QUESTION OF GUARANTEE.

TWO POWERS' UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

Paris.—A French semi-official message from Cannes dealing with the Anglo-French conversations on the guarantee question, says that it is understood that negotiators have chiefly had in mind realisation of an agreement, mutually guaranteeing against an unprovoked German aggression. It is believed that the two Powers would undertake to lend one other military, naval and aerial assistance to the minimum, not yet determined, France making an effort by land, and Britain by sea. Belgium apparently will be asked to join the agreement.

The message says that with the assurance of assistance of the British fleet, France would be able to adapt her naval building programme to the new conditions.

The message further suggests that a plan is being considered for the treaty signed by all European powers, but owing to the complexity of that question, it may be impossible to conclude agreements at the present sitting.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

RIGHTS OF DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—It is officially announced that the rights of British Dominions will be fully reserved in connexion with any Franco-British arrangements, which may be reached.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATION,

NEWSPAPERS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—In contrast to the recent dissatisfaction with the behaviour of the Entente, the newspapers to-day are jubilant at the progress of negotiations in regard to the defensive pact. The "Temps" urges that the agreement should cover the naval aggression in the Channel, the North Sea and the Atlantic. The 'Journal Debats' wants the pact limited to Britain, France and Belgium, and perhaps Italy.

CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN DELEGATES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—The cordial personal relations obtaining between the delegates are shown by the fact that Mr. Lloyd-George spent the morning in teaching M. Briand and Sig. Bonomi to play golf.

AGREEMENT ON GERMAN REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—Sir Robert Horne, Sir Worthington-Evans, Mr. Loucheur, Mr. Doumer, (French Finance Minister), Mr. Theunis and Jaspar (Belgium), Sir Denava and Sir Giannini (Italy), conferred at the Yacht Club this morning on the following questions:—

1. The amount to be paid by Germany.
2. The effect of a moratorium for Germany on each of the Allies.
3. The guarantees to be demanded from Germany, and the carrying out of necessary financial reforms in Germany.

It is generally considered that an agreement on the above subjects is imminent.

A telegram received from Berlin, accepting invitation to appoint delegates, says that Herr Rathenau, Herr Fischer and Herr Bergmann are leaving for Paris immediately, will probably proceed to Cannes on Wednesday, and be heard by the Supreme Council on Thursday, January 12th.

GERMANY ACCEPTS TO SEND DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to accept the Supreme Council's invitation to send a delegation to Paris, and the delegation will be headed by Herr Rathenau.

CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

CALCUTTA EDITOR SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Pandit Ambica Prasad Rajpye, President, Burra Bazar Congress Committee, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, and Editor of "Swatantra," was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

LENIN ATTENDS.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—M. Lenin has accepted invitation to the Genoa Conference. He will attend personally if the situation permits. Otherwise he will appoint plenipotentiaries.

CANNES CONFERENCE.

GRRMANS INVITED TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—The Conference has decided to invite the Germans to attend on January 11th.

The Economic Committee has finally settled the European consortium question, abandoning the proposal for 20 million sterling corporation and substituting British corporation capitalised at two millions. This will be subscribed by the affiliated companies while the nations concerned will register the subsidiary corporations thereto in their respective countries.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION,

FUTURE OF COTTON INDUSTRY,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Japanese commercial mission received a civic welcome, headed by the Lord Mayor when they arrived in Manchester. They visited the Ship Canal and the Royal Exchange and subsequently were entertained to lunch over which Sir Edward Stockton, President of the Chamber of Commerce presided. He advocated cooperation rather than jealousy between the two countries.

The Japanese delegate said that while Japan looked to the English manufacturers for the world's best spinning machinery, the English might be grudging Japan the progress she had made in supplying China and India with cotton goods. He pointed out, however, that Japan no longer had cheap labour or skilled operatives like those of Great Britain who had stuck to their calling in and out of season. Japan realised that the future of her cotton spinning enterprise was not very encouraging and had come to the conclusion that she could not compete with Britain in the first class goods. China was Japan's chief market but he believed that China would eventually become England's and Japan's competitor.

Matsumoto referring to a prospective Chinese competition asked whether it was not worth while, in combination with Japan to erect mills for manufacture of a finer quality cotton goods in China.

SHIP-BUILDING.

DEPRESSION EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A world-wide depression in ship-building is reflected in the Lloyds returns, which shew 2,600,000 merchant tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on December 31st, including over 700,000, on which work was suspended. This is reduction of over 600,000 tons, compared with September 30th, but tonnage launched has increased over 150,000 and tonnage has begun to be slightly increased for the first time since September, 1920. Merchant tonnage being built abroad is over 1,800,000, including 400,000 tons on which work is suspended, being a decrease of over 400,000, compared with September 30th.

SHIPBUILDING SLUMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Owing to shipbuilding slump, the Teeside shipbuilders, Furness Company have turned attention to constructional steelwork and have secured large South African contract involving seven thousand tons of steel work.

COALMINE STRIKE IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

Johannesburg.—The Industrial Federation has declared that a strike beginning on January ninth, means extension of the coalmine strike to the gold mines, the Victoria Fall Power station and the town engineering shops. It is believed that the ballot resulted in ten to one majority in favour of a strike.

A MOTOR COLLISION.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR HURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cannes.—Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador in Britain, also the American Minister at Prague and Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the "Times", were all in a motor collision to-day. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Wickham Steed were thrown out and shaken, but not badly hurt. They will probably be confined to their rooms for a couple of days.

Official and Personal.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge on the 9th instant.

Mr. B. N. Basu arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Monday.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

NEW IRISH PRESIDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 midnight, Jan. 10.

3/20 p. m. Mr. Griffith has been elected Irish President.

"WE WANT DE VALERA WITH US"

MR. GRIFFITH'S DECLARATION.

MR. DE VALERA DEPRECATES FRATRICIDAL STRIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Jan. 11.

Following on the division in Dail Eireann, Mr. Griffith was loudly applauded when he declared that the vote was not against Mr. de Valera personally. He said "We want Mr. de Valera with us." Every deputy stood up and cheered when Mr. de Valera rose to reply. He deprecated talk of fratricidal strife and declared that Republicans must be regarded as an auxiliary army behind those supporting the ratification of the treaty with the object of securing complete independence. They would not actively interfere, unless those who supported ratification were doing something to injure the Irish nation.

MR DE VALERA SUBMITS RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

In the Dail to-day, Mr. De Valera formally submitted resignation of himself and his Cabinet.

LIVELY DEBATE IN DAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A lively debate started in the Dail this morning on Mr. De Valera's submission of resignation. He suggested that arrangements should be made to continue the Government. Mr. Collins again submitted the proposal that a committee should be appointed from both sides to ensure public safety and taking over of Government from Britain. Mr. De Valera opposed and held that the Dail must choose its own executive.

Re-election of Mr. De Valera was then moved and gave rise to a long discussion in which Mr. Collins said that such a step would make them a laughing-stock. Re-election would nullify the ratification vote.

MR. DE VALERA'S RE-ELECTION.

MOTION REJECTED BY 60 VOTES TO 58.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 10.

The motion for re-election of Mr. De Valera has been rejected by sixty votes to fifty-eight.

PATNA N. C. O. CASES.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 9.

Mr. Johnsone, Additional District Magistrate, passed judgment in the Patna Non-Co-operation case, late in the evening, in the Patna Jail, to-day. He convicted all the three accused under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced Maulvi Khusaid Hussain to six months', Mr. Kishun Prokash Sen Sinha to one year's and Mr. Jagat Narayan Lal to two years' simple imprisonment. The accused received the sentences cheerfully thanked the court, and requested judgment be read out, which was done. Mr. Khursaid thanked the court for great civility shown during the trial. Mr. Jagat Narayan said he was not all satisfied with the severity of his sentence, Mr. Kishun Prokash said he considered it a great honour, especially because the trying Magistrate was an Irishman.

FARIDPUR WORKERS SENTENCED.

A Faridpur message to the "Servant" states:—Fifteen volunteers of Bhanga were tried yesterday in the Court of the S. D. O. under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. One was acquitted and 14 were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

The Congress workers of Faridpur town were sentenced yesterday by a Deputy Magistrate to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The same Court sentenced 2 volunteers of Bhanga to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Public meetings under the auspices of the City Congress Committee are being held day, and the enlistment of Volunteers has commenced from to-day. Developments are anticipated.

MISCHIEVOUS PROGRAMME.

PUNJAB GOVT'S WARNING.

MORE DRASTIC MEASURES IN STORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

In the course of a Press Comunique the Punjab Government issues a solemn warning against the consequences of Civil Disobedience by measures more systematic and rigorous than any which have hitherto been adopted. It will be impossible, adds the Press Note, to allow any incitement to pass unnoticed or to tolerate any dabbling, in the form of mischief, by the Government servants or pensioners. It will unfortunately be necessary to add substantially to the burdens of the Province by entertainment of such additional police and executive staffs, as may be necessary for the maintenance of order. The Governor in Council earnestly calls upon all the true friends of the Government and of the country, to open their eyes to the evil, which Civil Disobedience threatens and to act themselves actively by word and deed against so mischievous a programme.

60 MORE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

ASSAULT BY CIVIL GUARD.

Volunteers went out on Friday from the different centres of the city on their daily mission of preaching the cult of purity and Swadeshi, and had the honour of contributing, during hours of earnest useful work, 60 members on the whole, to what has already earned for itself the name 'Swaraj Asaram.' The attention of the volunteers was concentrated on Friday mainly upon winning people back from the clutches of the drinking evil. They worked in front of liquor shops at Bowbazar, Sealdah, the eastern and western ends of Dharamtalla, Corporation Street and Free School Street, etc. Everywhere people showed great sympathy and the visitors of the shops were themselves touched, but at Free School Street a civil guard perhaps reading something wrong in the whole enterprise, fell upon the whole batch of volunteers and assaulted them in a way that was 'unciell if not rude. The zeal he spent in assaulting the groups was such as to cause a gaping wound on one of the volunteer's head while the rest were injured more or less. The wounded volunteers bled profusely and had at once to be removed to hospital.. But there was not however yet the end of it all. For when this batch of volunteers, already placed under arrest were being taken to the police outpost, and had already come within its compounds, a European lady came up and hit one of the volunteers on the back with her stick addressing all in abusive language. But the volunteers put up with it all in calm bravery. Another big batch of our volunteers went through the Cornwallis Street to the northern part of the city singing national songs all the way.—"The Patrika."

TOTAL OF 24 AT BANDA.

A correspondent from Banda writes to the "Leader":—

Fresh arrests were made yesterday. The total number is 24. The case of five Narain volunteers ended yessterday and they were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. They refused to cross-examine any of the three witnesses and gave no statement. More arrests are expected.

16 ARRESTS AT BADAUN.

600 VOLUNTEERS READY.

A Badaun correspondent writes to the "A. B. Patrika":—

The Congress office learnt to-day that Mr. Brijendra Nath a volunteer, and 15 others were arrested at Ajmer while on their way to Ahmedabad to attend the Congress. The charge has not yet been made known even to him. The volunteers here number 600 Batches patrol the city, but no arrests have yet been made. The picketting of law courts is under contemplation. All the papers seized at the British Congress office have been handed back.

37 CONVICTED AT BOGRA.

Thirty-seven 'volunteers' have been convicted to-day (Jan. 5 to various terms of imprisonment from 3 weeks to 2 months. Four were arrested to-day; 38 are awaiting trial. Notices and warrants on many others have been issued. Enrolment of 'volunteers' is brriskly going on, as with vigorous picketting and strong Swadesi propaganda.—"The Servant."

125 ARRESTS AT BARABANKI

MORE CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

A report from Barabanki says that about 125 arrests have been made there upto date.

Five congress workers in Mainpuri have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and fine of Rs. 200.

At Muttra, fourteen persons charged under Criminal law amendment Act, expressed regret and were discharged. Dr. Munnalal sub-Assistant Surgeon was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment at Sitapur, Ambika Prasad and Pancham Singh were sentenced to six months rigorous and to five months simple imprisonment respectively.

The picketing of the Modern High School, Allahabad is slackening

ETAWAH PRISONERS.

ON HUNGER STRIKE.

A correspondent from Etawah writes to the "A. B. Patrika":—

Etawah political prisoners are on hunger strike in Agra District jail. Bad food and dirty clothes with lice and insects in them are reported given. They refused to take them. The Etawah district magistrate expressed deep sorrow on the arrest of Pandit Brahmdeo and Rupaindranath in the course of an interview with the latter's brother.

BENARES CONGRESS SECRETARY CONVICTED

BENARES, Jan. 6.

A Benares correspondent writes to the "Leader":—

B. Sampurnanand, Secretary, Congress Committee was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and also Rs. 100 fine which if he did not pay he was to undergo another three months and be responsible for fine also. Arrests of volunteers continue daily. Yesterday six were arrested, two were released. To-day nine were arrested and two were released. The cases of the rest are pending.

A ZAMINDAR ARRESTED.

SITAPUR, Dec. 31.

A correspondent writes to "The Servant":—

Babu Ambika Pershad, zemindar, Briaura one of the most zealous and energetic volunteers and in charge of the "swadeshi" department of the District Congress Committee, Sitapur, was arrested to-day at about 2 p.m. and sent up to the jail lock-up. His aged father of about 70 years was present when the arrest was effected and most cheerfully gave his blessing to him with a prophecy of immediate victory for the nation.

AGRA'S TOTAL 64

AGRA, Jan. 4.

Altogether 64 volunteers have been arrested by the police. They picketed the shop of Lala Kalian Das in Kinnari bazaar. Great excitement prevailed in the city and Lala Kalian Das has closed his shop.—"Servant."

NAGPUR STUDENTS.

BRISK ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan 10.

Fifty, per cent. of the strength of college filled in the new volunteers pledge form Principal to Daftari and Prof. Rao also signed the pledge. Enlistment is going on briskly.

USE OF PRESS ACT-IMMORAL

PRESS ASSN'S CONDEMNATION.

The following Message has been sent by Council of the Press Association:—

The Council of the Press Association of India emphatically condemns the action taken by some provincial authorities against certain Newspapers and Presses under the Press Act. Such action is uncalled for and is immoral in view of the fact that a bill repealing the Act has already been introduced in the Indian Legislature.

THE "DEMOCRAT"

The Seretary and Director of the "Democrat," Allahabad, in a circular dated 4th instant satisfies that three of the Directors of the concern are in Jail and that other Directors being out of the station it was not possible to decide what steps be taken in regard to the security of Rs. 2,000 demanded from the printers and publishers of the "Democrat" Press. He hopes the subscribers will be pleased "to excuse us for the non-publication of the papers under these circumstances. We can assure you that we are leaving no stone unturned to bring out the papers as soon as possible."

ENLISTING OF VOLUNTEERS IN SERAMPUR,

LADY PICKETS ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Several ladies and Hindu-Moslem Non-Co-operators of Calcutta on Saturday went to Serampur, and urged to enlist in large numbers as volunteers. This evening several respectable Bengalee ladies, with nine Sikh ladies and some boys, were out doing picketing work. They were taken to *thana* and were discharged.

44 ARRESTS AT HARDOI.

HARDOI, Jan. 3.

A Hardoi correspondent writes to "The Leader":—

Four batches consisting of 44 volunteers were arrested to-day. Great enthusiasm prevails.

ARRESTS AT AMROHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The President, the treasurer and two other officers of the Amroha Congress and Khilafat Committees have been arrested and taken to Moradabad where Dr. Nirotam Saran, the President was sentenced to eighteen months simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, Babu Lal, treasurer and Nathu Ram to six month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, and Jamil Ahmed to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 400 fine.

ALI BROTHERS' TRIAL.

MR ROSS ALSTON'S FEES.

QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The first meeting of the winter session of the Legislative Assembly met to-day at 11 in the Assembly Chamber at the Secretariat, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Whyte. The attendance was small and there were nearly fifty persons present in the visitors' gallery, including about a dozen ladies. The agenda was not heavy, but included one item that some member (whose name was not mentioned therein) would move that an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be adopted. Sir Frederick Whyte, before proceeding with the business, wished his colleagues a very happy New Year. Questions were then put and answered.

At question time, about thirty interpellations were answered. Mr. Hassanaly's long question about the Ali Brothers' prosecution, was answered by Sir William Vincent who said that the charges against the Ali Brothers under sections 129 and 131 did not succeed while they were punished under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code. As the accused had been punished under section 505 it was decided to withdraw proceedings against them under sections 124A and 153A. The opinion of the Advocate-General was that he contemplated that prosecution could succeed. The Home Member further stated that it would be against the constitutional practice to give the opinion of individual members of the Bombay Government or the Government of India about the prosecution. The Law Member went to Bombay to talk about some legal technicalities involved in the case. The Home Member further informed that Mr. Ross Alston was paid rupees sixteen thousand as fees for prosecuting the Karachi case.

When the Home Member finished his reply to the above question, he was put several supplementary questions by Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, who could not clearly explain his questions which purported to ask whether the Karachi sentences did not interfere with the assurances of religious tolerance given by Queen Victoria and repeated by Kings Edward and George in their Proclamations. The Home Member replied that the Ali Brothers had been merely punished for sedition and breaches of law.

The interpellations being over, Sir William Vincent announced amidst applause the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales expressing Prince's appreciation of spirit which animated the Indian Legislatures to present him with an address of welcome and his acceptance of the proposed address.

Sir William Vincent next informed the House the programme of the business to be brought before it during the next few days. He said that Indian Electricity Bill and Factory Bill would be taken into consideration and it was hoped would be passed during the present session. The report on Income Tax Bill would probably be considered on the 23rd January. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill relating to fraudulent suits would be referred to the Select Committee on the 18th January, and on the same day a bill to Incorporate University of Delhi would probably be introduced.

Dr. Sarbadhikari next conveyed to the President the warmest felicitations and congratulations of the Assembly on the high honour recently conferred on him by His Majesty. He wished Sir Frederick Whyte god-speed in the arduous labours that he did in Burma and while reciprocating his good wishes for a happy New Year, hoped this year would also be a fruitful year. Dr. Sarbadhikari further hoped that under the capable leadership of Sir Frederick Whyte they would soon arrive at another important stage in the progress of the Reforms.

Sir Frederick Whyte responding observed that the honour conferred on their President was an honour which they all recognised, was a signal mark of appreciation of His Majesty the King-Emperor on the auspicious beginning made by the Legislative Assembly, under the new constitution (applause). Although he (the speaker) was the bearer of the honour, the significance of that honour belonged to every one of his colleagues.

The President then tendered his personal congratulations as well as congratulations of the Assembly to Sir Malcolm Hailey on the honour conferred on him for Public services rendered to the Indian people and the British Empire. Sir Malcolm Hailey responding observed that while the honour conferred by the King-Emperor must be received with gratitude, the fact that it was appreciated by those among whom he had worked in the whole of his official life, made him think that the honour was redoubled.

Mr. J. Choudhry heartily congratulated the Hon. Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi on the honour conferred on him and said although Mian Sir Mahomed was not a member of this Assembly in the strict sense of the term, he had been taking a keen interest in its proceedings. Sir Mahomed Shafi expressed his appreciation in suitable terms.

The President next announced that Dr. Gour and Mir Asaf Ali had been appointed by him to the panel of the Chairman to which Mr. Seshagiri Iver and Mr. Macarthy were appointed in Simla.

NO PEACE WITH DISHONOUR

(Continued from page 9.)

which men have been ready to lay down their lives. Nationalism is not an agressive assertion of its individuality, distinct and separate from the other nations, but it is a yearning for self-fulfilment, self-determination and self-realization as a part of the scheme of the universal humanity by which alone humanity can fulfil itself, determine itself and realise itself. Non-co-operation therefore, though it does not refuse co-operation with the English because they are English, will refuse to co-operate with any power or institution which embarrasses in any way the growth of the individuality of the Indian nation or hampers its self-fulfilment. Non-co-operation again does not reject Western culture because it is Western. But it recognises that there must be rejection in order that there may be whole-hearted acceptance. The cry for national education is not a protest against foreign education. But it is a protest against the imposition of foreign culture on India. Subjection is hard to bear, whether to be political or cultural; and indeed as history shows, cultural subjection must inevitably follow in the wake of political subjection. Our desire for national education is only an endeavour to establish a continuity with the past and to enthrone our culture in our hearts. The doctrine that we preach does not exclude any light that may come from outside; but we say to those who care to listen to us, "First light the lamp that lies neglected in your home; look into the past and realise your present position in the light of the past; and then face the world with courage and receive whatever light that may come from outside."

WHAT IS NON-COOPERATION?

What then is non-co-operation? I cannot do better than quote the eloquent words of M. Stokes; "It is the refusal to be a party to preventable evil; it is the refusal to accept or have any part in injustice; it is the refusal to acquiesce in wrongs that can be righted, or to submit to a state of affairs which is manifestly inconsistent with the dictates of righteousness. And as a consequence, it is the refusal to work with those who on grounds of interest or expediency insist upon committing or perpetuating wrong."

But it is argued that the whole doctrine is a doctrine of negation, a doctrine of despair. I agree that as from the doctrine is one of negation, but I maintain that in substance it is one of affirmation. We break in order to build; we destroy in order to construct; we reject in order to accept. This is the whole history of human endeavour. If subjection be an evil, then we are bound to non-co-operate with every agency that seeks to perpetuate our subjection. That is a negation; but it affirms our determination to be free, to win our liberty at any cost. Nor do I agree that the doctrine is one of despair. It is a doctrine of hope and of confidence and of unbounded faith in its efficacy. One has only to look at the faces of the sufferers as they are led to prison to realise that victory is already ours. It is not for nothing that Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, courageous and resourceful, nothing that Lajpat Rai, one of the bravest have lived and suxered. It is not for of spirit that ever fa ed the sun, flung the order of the Bureaucracy in its face, and marched boldly into the prison that awaited him. It is not for nothing that Motilal Nehru, that prince amongst men, spurned the riches that were his, and defied the order that would enslave him, refusing no pain that the malice of power could invent. Time will not permit me to read to you all the names that are inscribed on the roll of honour; but I must not forget to mention the students who are at once the hope and the glory of the Motherland. I, who have been privileged to watch the current of political life in its very centre, can testify to the wonderful courage and unflinching devotion displayed by the students. Theirs is the inspiration behind the movement, theirs the victory. They are the torch-bearers of the time; they are the pilgrims on the road. If suffering has been their lot, victory is their due.

NO STAYING OUR HAND.

This, then, is the philosophy on which the non-co-operation movement is based: to defy with absolute constancy the hostile powers that would hamper in any way our growth and self-fulfilment as a nation, to keep its evil always in view, not hating the power but recognising its evil as an evil, and refusing no suffering that the malice of that power can invent. I admit, gentlemen, that the ideal is very high, but I maintain that it is the only method which we can adopt for the early establishment of Swaraj. It requires no wisdom to see that if every one of us withdraws our helping hand from the machine that is relentlessly working to prevent our growth and self-realisation as a nation, the machine must of necessity stop its work. We are told, however, that once the machine of government stops its work, we shall be swept away by the forces of disorder and reaction. There is a simple answer to this argument. The non-co-operation movement can never hope to succeed, unless our forces are properly organised, and the ethics of the movement properly understood by the nation. If they are not understood, the question will not arise, for we cannot then hope to carry the struggle to a successful termination; but if they are understood, then the inherent strength of the movement will prevent anarchy and bloodshed. But I cannot disguise from myself the fact that there have been disturbances in Bombay in the course of our propaganda. We must accept responsibility for such disturbances and frankly admit that to the extent to which there has been violence, intimidation, and coercion, we may be said to have failed. But what is the remedy? Surely not to abjure our faith, but to see that the faith is properly understood. Bloodshed and disorder have been associated with every great movement that has taken place,—the spread of Christianity for instance. But is it to be argued, that because in the spread of a New Idea there is danger of disorder and disturbance as it comes into conflict with old ideals and the old view of life, the missionaries must of necessity stay their hand and decline to carry the light they fell? Such an argument is not worth a moment's consideration. You may argue if you like that our doctrine has not yet been understood by the people. You may argue if you choose that our programme ought to be revised in the light of the disturbances which have taken place in Bombay. But the fact that disturbances have in fact taken place in a single small area is no argument against the essential truth of our movement. We must meet the situation with courage and devise means to prevent the recurrence of those disturbances; but I cannot and I will not advise you to stay your hand from the non-co-operation movement. The fact that India has remained calm in spite of the recent arrests shows that the Bombay lesson has gone home. The recent manifestation of courage, endurance and remarkable self-control has in my opinion demonstrated the efficacy and the necessity of non-violent non-co-operation. And nothing can stop our onward march if the same spirit is still further developed and retained to the end.

IMPRESSION ON BUREAUCRACY.

Ladies and gentlemen, the success of our movement has made a deep impression on the Bureaucracy, if we may judge by the repressive policy which it has initiated and is carrying into effect. I observe that His Excellency the Viceroy objects to the policy being described as "repressive", but I have yet to know that the Seditious Meetings Act and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act are part of the ordinary criminal law of the land. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, these were two of the Acts that were considered by the Committee appointed to examine repressive legislation. It is true that the Committee consisting of an Indian Chairman and six Indian Members out of eight were unable to recommend the repeal of these two Acts. They have only shown what confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. But the fact remains that the Acts were treated as repressive laws and dispensed as such. Lord Reading is obviously in error in suggesting as he has done, that the arrests now being made in Calcutta and in other parts of India are under the ordinary criminal law of the land. His Excellency asserts that there are organized attempts to challenge the law, and he does not understand what purpose is served by flagrant breach of the law for the purpose of challenging the Government and in order to compel arrest. I would, with all respect, put one question to His Excellency. If Japan planted her national flag on Australia, and gave Australia such freedom and such constitution as we enjoy under Great Britain, neither more nor less, what would His Excellency's advice be to the Australians, if they were determined to win freedom at all costs? And if Japan promulgated repressive laws without the sanction of the Australians, prohibiting meetings and declaring as unlawful all voluntary associations through which alone the Australians could hope to work for national regeneration, what would His Excellency's advice be to the Australians, supposing they solemnly agreed to defy such laws and disregard the orders issued under such laws? I venture to think that His Excellency does not understand the situation which has arisen in India; therefore he is puzzled and perplexed. Rightly or wrongly, the Congress has adopted the policy of non-co-operation as the only legitimate political weapon available for its use. That is not breaking the law. Rightly or wrongly, the Congress has decided to boycott foreign goods, and especially foreign cloth. That is not breaking the law. Rightly or wrongly the Congress has decided to boycott the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. That is not breaking the law. Now in what way is the Congress to carry on its work except through the voluntary organisations which you have proclaimed under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act? In striking at these voluntary organisations, you strike at the Congress propaganda which, you are bound to admit, is not unlawful. Why should it puzzle your Excellency, assuming you credit us with the same amount of patriotism which you have, that we have solemnly resolved to disobey your orders and court imprisonment? I assert that it is you who have broken the law and not we. You have transgressed the law which secures to every subject freedom of speech and action, so long as the speech and the action do not offend against the ordinary criminal law of the land. You have transgressed the law which secures to the subject the unrestrited right to hold meetings, so long as these meeting do not degenerate into unlawful assemblies. These are the common law rights of the subject which you have transgressed, and I would remind your Excellency that it is on the due observance of these elementary rights that the allegiance of the subject depends.

But then, it is said that these associations interfere with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of the law and order. If they do, then the ordinary criminal law is there, and it ought to be sufficient. I have heard of no instance of violence in Calcutta; certainly none was reported to the police. Charges of violence can be investigated, and therefore they were not made. But charges of threat and intimidation are easy to make, because they cannot be investigated. I would ask the authorities one question: Was any case of threat or intimidation reported to the police? Has the local Government found, on enquiry, that quite apart from general allegations which can easily be made, there were specific cases of threat or intimidation practised by the non-co-operators on the "loyalists" of Calcutta? An English Journalist, signing himself as "Nominis Umbra", gave as his opinion to an English paper in Calcutta that the *hartal* was willingly acquiesced in by the people. We read in "A Ditcher's Dairy" in *Capital* of the 24th November last, "The people surrendered at discretion, but it was impossible for a careful observer not to see that not only were they, for the most part, willing victims of new zoolum, but also that they exulted in the discomfiture of the Sirkar". If that be so, then what case is there for the declaration under Sec. 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act? Was the position in Calcutta on the 17th November last worse than the position in England when a big strike is in progress? And is it suggested that there resides any power in the Cabinet of England to put down a strike and prevent picketing? No, gentlemen, the real object of the application of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act is not to protect society against the threats and intimidation of the non-co-operators, but to crush the Congress and the non-co-operation movement. It is to such threat that you have to return an answer.

GOVERNMENT OBJECT.

There is another object which the Government has in view: it is to make by threat, intimidation and coercion, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta a success. On your behalf I would respectfully lay before His Royal Highness our wishes of good-will to him personally. There is no quarrel between us and the Royal House of England; but he comes here as the ambassador of a power with whom we have decided not to co-operate; as such we cannot receive him. Also, we are in no mood to take part in any rejoicing. We are fighting for our national existence, for the recognition of our elementary right freely to live our own life and evolve our own destiny according to our lights. It would be sheer hypocrisy on our part to extend a national welcome to the ambassador of the Power that would deny us our elementary rights. There is, in the refusal to extend a national welcome to His Royal Highness, no disrespect either to him or to the Royal House of England. There is only a determination not to co-operate with the Bureaucracy.

BOYCOTT PRINCE'S VISIT.

AN IRISH PARALLEL.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Parnell re the Prince's visit to Ireland to the people of Ireland will be read with interest.

You ask for my views regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales. In reply I desire to say that if the usages of the constitution existent in Ireland as they do in England there would, to my judgment, be no inconsistency in those who believe in the limited Monarchy as the best form of Government taking a suitable part in the reception of the Prince. But in view of the fact that the constitution has never been administered in Ireland according to its spirit and precedents that the power of the Crown as wielded by Earl Spencer and other Viceroys is despotic and unlimited to the last degree, and that in the present instance the royal personage is to be used by the two English political parties in Ireland for the purpose of injuring and insulting the Irish Nationalist party, and of impeding, if possible, their work I fail to see upon what ground it can be claimed from any lover of constitutional government under a limited monarchy that the Prince is entitled to a reception from the independent and patriotic people of Ireland, or to any recognition, to have from the garrison of officials and landowners, and placehunters who fatten upon the poverty and misfortunes of the country. Let me suggest a parallel. Would it be tolerated in England for a moment if the government for their own party purposes on the eve of a general election were to use the Prince of Wales as an electioneering agent in any section of the country, and were to send him upon a royal progress in order to embarrass their political opponents? The breach of constitutional privilege becomes still graver when we consider that it is the march of a nation which is now sought to be impeded—the fruition of a long struggle and of many sacrifices which the advertitions aid of this royal visit is enlisted to injure. I have however every confidence that our people, having been suitably forewarned will not allow their hospitable nature and cordial disposition to carry them into any attitude which might be taken as one of condonation for the past, or satisfaction for the present state of affairs.'

GURKHA AFFRAY IN NILPHAMARI.

The Government of Bengal has issued a Press communique on the subject of the recent Gurkha affray at Nilphamari. We cannot understand why the local authorities set their heart upon a route march to be done by the armed Police through the town. Was it intended to produce an impressive effect on the mind of the populace? Surely it was an act of supererogation to impress the public with the might of the British Raj; which is indeed a patent fact to them. It is unfortunate that the detachment halted in the bazar, crowded as it was by all sorts and conditions of people. Or was it a part of policy to place the contingent of armed police in full new of men, women and children? We think the Sub-Inspector of Police would have done well in stationing the men away from the bazar. As it was, the inevitable followed, a crowd quickly collected and there was a tracas. All this would have been obviated if the contingent were not allowed to halt in the bazar. It is stated that the Police were assaulted in the discharge of their duty by a riotous mob. But the point is not made clear why the mob suddenly became riotous and why a collision with the armed police was precipitated. We trust, the lesson of the affair will not be lost upon the authorities. It is not always safe to place the armed police in close juxtaposition with a crowd specially when crowd-psychology is a subject which has not yet been mastered by those set to rule over the people.—The "Bengalee."

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from the 1st April to 24th December, 1921, amounted to Rs. 58,95 crores. The Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of 87 crores and the results of 38 weeks given above, have fallen short of the estimate by Rs. 288 lakhs. The results for the week ended 24th December, 1921, show an appreciable improvement, though earnings of some of the principal lines are still below normal.

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD'S TRIAL.

CASE POSTPONED TO TO-DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

In the Court of Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad came on for hearing on Sunday, at noon.

When the trial commenced, the court room was filled with Mussalmans, Marwaris and up-country Hindus who all stood up and saluted Maulana Saheb as he strode into the dock, the later returning the salams with smiling nods. There were also a few lay lawyers including Mr. N. C. Sen.

The Maulana Saheb stood at the dock with his head slightly reclining upon his hands which he rested on the bars of the dock—a half amused smile always playing upon his lips as he watched what was going on about him.

In opening the case, the Public Prosecutor, Rai Bahadur Taraknath Sadht said that there were two cases against Moulvie Abdul Kalam Azad, one under Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, Sec. 17 (b); another under Sec. 124 A I. P. C., (Sedition). As the latter offence was the more serious one, I do not proceed against him under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and I withdraw the charge against him and he will be discharged under that Section.

The Magistrate.—You are discharged.

Court Inspector.—He does not understand English.

Maulana Azad.—I don't mind any thing.

The Magistrate called for Urdu interpreter and Ramacharan Chatterjee came to act as such.

The Public Prosecutor, then went on—In the present case under Sec. 124A I. P. C., charge against the accused is with regard to two speeches delivered by him at Mirzapur Square, one on the 1st of Juy, 1921 and another on the 15th of July, 1921, at the same place. The object of the first meeting was to protest against the arrest of three persons, viz., Saidur Rahaman Jagadamba Prasad, and Ayodhya Prasad. After that, on the 15th of July he delivered another speech at the same place at a meeting to protest against the conviction and sentence of the above-named persons and to lay down the duty of the people with reference to Khilafat at this juncture. The speeches were taken down in Urdu short-hand and transcribed and then translated into English. The translation will be placed before Your Honour. I have read the speeches and I have come to the conclusion that they come under the purview of Sec. 124A I. P. C. But that does not matter. It is for Your Honiur to decide whether they to come under that Section, or not. I am relying on two speeches. I shall further mention that the Government has granted sanction under Sec. 196 Cr. P. C. I shall first call Mr. Goldie to prove the sanction.

MR. GOLDIE.

Mr. Goldie, Deputy Commissioner Special Branch, was the first witness examined by the prosecution.

P. P.—Have you been authorised by the Government of Bengal to prosecute the accused?—Yes.

Q.—For his speeches delivered on what date?

A.—1st and 15th July, 1921.

Q.—Is this the sanction you received?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Hereby you have been asked to prosecute Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it signed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal?

A.—Yes, I know his signature.

Q.—On what date was the sanction given?

A.—On the 22nd December, 1921.

Q.—After receiving the sanction, did you put in a petition before the Chief Presidency Magistrate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is this the petition you put in?

A.—Res.

Q.—You obtained a process?

A.—Yes, a warrant which I served in the Presidency Jail.

Q.—Ordinarily, when you receive information that a meeting is to be held, do you deputs officers to report the meeting?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In this were the reports and the transcription shiwn to you?

A.—Yes?.

Several Prosecution witnesses were examined.

AFTER LUNCH.

At 3-20 p.m., the Magistrate entered the room. The Maulana was then brought in. As he was being conducted into the Court room along the corridor, the large crowd which was standing on the road in Bankshall Street seeing the Maulana Saheb shouted out "Allah-ho-Akbar." When the Maulana Saheb entered the Court room, almost all the out siders present in the Court room stood and with a reverential tone cried out Alla-ho-Akbar. Upon this, the Magistrate called upon the Sergeants to clear the room which was done. The persons who were sitting were allowed to remain.

The short hand Urdu reporter then read out the two alleged seditious speeches.

Charge under Section 124A was then drawn up.

Magistrate.—Do yiu want to say anything.

The Maulana—No.

Mag.—Do you want to call any witness?

A.—No. If I do anything, I shall file a written statement.

Mag.—Do you require paper?

A.—No.

Mag.—Do you want a copy of the.

A.—No. I want copies of the speeches (these were then given to him).

The Rai Bahadur then requested the Magistrate to give him a copy of the petition also.

The case was then adjourned to the 11th instant.

All through the trial there was great demonstration outside the Court premises and when the Maulana was being taken away in the prison van the vast crowd there shouted, out "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ki jai". Bande Mataram, Mahatma Gandhiji ki jai, Hindu-Mussalman ki jai and Allah-ho-Akbar. For a time the traffic of the streets was held up owing to the crowd.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

"MODERATE TARIFF NECESSARY."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At to-day's sitting of the Fiscal Commission, Babu Shiv Sankar Jha, Member, Bihar Council, deposed that he was in favour of a policy of protection. He would prefer an increase in the customs. The existing tariff had had prejudicial effect on Indian industries. He advocated imposition of tax on the articles imported and the raw materials exported. These duties would not effect foodstuffs, jute, tobacco, tea, lac, mica and indigo, as they might be exempted from export duty. He was not in favour of Imperial Preference.

Mr. L. C. Mousell, Member, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers Association, said the export duty on hides and skins had failed to protect Indian tanneries and to ensure hides being tanned within the British Empire. The Indian tanneries cannot tan hides they had in stock. In spite of protection, Indian tanning industry seemed to be making no progress. Shortly after the imposition of export duty, demand fell off and there was a slump in the trade. If tax was wanted for revenue purposes, it should be very greatly reduced, and brought into line with the export duty on tea and jute. In his opinion India was not suitable for tanning industry.

COMPETITION IN IRON INDUSTRY.

Mr. E. A. Collins, Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, said, on general grounds he was a free trader, but he was of opinion that in her present position a moderate tariff was a necessity for India for raising revenue, for encouraging industrial development and for protecting India against aggressive and energetic nations like the Japanese. He discussed at great length chemical industry, metallurgical industry. Sulphur and sodium compounds and other chemicals required for indigenous industries should be admitted duty free. Referring to metallurgical, he said there was no benefit from tariff on account of the present state of exchange. Iron industry is exposed to severe competition and, unless given some assistance, it will soon be in difficulties. He said that manufactures could only be fostered by a scientific tariff which should only be imposed on the recommendation of a standing board acting on the best scientific and technical advice. In conclusion, he said, "It is impossible to protect handloom industry, apart from mill industry, unless you put an excise, such as at present exists on articles made in mills. I do not think any special protection is necessary, nor do I consider that it could be justified.

The Indian Engineering Association favoured the policy of free trade, but had no objection to the imposition of customs duties for obtaining revenue. They advocated direct taxation and did not approve imposition of excise duty on articles manufactured here when the same article was imported. The Association approved of *ad valorum* duties.

ILLUMINATION AT DALHOUSIE PARK

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

On the last night of the Prince of Wales's stay in Rangoon, thousands of people of all communities thronged the Dalhousie Park, which was beautifully illuminated to bid their last farewell to the Prince. He leaves for Madras by the s. s. "Dufferin" to-morrow morning and Rangoon will then have an opportunity of giving him the final send off, but for many thousands to-night was the last chance of seeing the Prince, and the farewell they gave him was a fitting one. As the Prince in an open car slowly motored along seven miles of the road round the lakes, he was greeted with loyal and at times exubedant enthusiasm by compact masses. Burma has given the Prince from beginning to end of his visit, a splendid reception and the projected boycott has not materialised.

MASTER MANHAR BARVE'S CONCERT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The music loving public of Bombay has by now seen and judged for itself this star of the musical firmament, this wonderful child prodigy. I need not dilate on his marvellous gifts, the medals and prizes he has received from great masters of music in appreciation of his worth are sufficient proof of his genius. But I should like to make one suggestion to the organizers of these concerts. Their programmes must be made shorter. Last night's programme had no less than eighteen items, and lasted over three hours with an interval of only ten minutes. Is not this too much for a child of nine? The poor boy was so exhausted at the end of two hours that once or twice we felt he would break down completely. This was specially noticeable when he was playing the musical bells. One could read from his face that he was only anxious to get though it somehow. Now such an attitude is dangerous to the performance of good music; and it is upto those interested in the career of the child not to exhaust him so much by inordinately long programmes; but rather to cherish him, for geniuses are so rare in this world. —Yours, etc.

G. J. B.

January 8.

PRELUDE TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AT AMRITSAR

POLICE BELABOUR VOLUNTEER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 5.

A batch of about forty two volunteers headed by Pundit Prem Parkash and Master Maya Ram started in procession from Karmonki Deorhi, and passed through the main quarter of the town singing national songs. People were exhorted to enter as national volunteers and to use Khaddar only. As the procession reached a place in Bazar Mai Sewan where "Path" of Guru Garanth Sahib was being read volunteers stopped and began to raise national cries to do honour to Garanth Sahib. Soon after a strong posse of Police and Gurkhas armed with *lathis* and rifles, under Sub-Inspector Zulfikar Khan came after the volunteers. The Sub-Inspector was armed with a big cane stick. He did neither ask the crowd to separate from the volunteers nor told the volunteers to disperse. Abusing suddenly he began to beat the public indiscriminately with his cane. Thus engaged he came right up to volunteers and began to belabour them mercilessly. The volunteers sat down and quietly submitted to this charge.

One Sikh lady, wife of Sardar Indar Singh, passing by, remonstrated with police but without any effect. She then sheltered the young volunteers with her body and received blows on herself, thus saving these volunteers partially. The police did not spare even this lady who had received marked injuries. People watching and standing on shops were also beaten. They have made statements voluntarily in the Congress Office. Pandit Prem Parkash was severely beaten, became unconscious and had to be removed on a *charpoy*. Fourteen volunteers and the Sikh lady were marched off to Kotwali.

Lala Girdhari Lal and Dr. Sant Ram on arrival there had the lady sent to her home and her statement was recorded by Dr. Bhagwan Singh. Three volunteers out of fourteen were released by the Inspector Police and the remaining eleven were marched off to jail.

When the police were attacking the volunteers some *lathis* were also aimed at Guru Garanth Sahib in spite of remonstrances of man in charge of the Sacred Book (Sikhs). Other volunteers who were not arrested formed the procession again and passing through Durbani Deorhi, Guru Bazar ended at Chaurasti Atari.

Neither the volunteers nor any amongst the public either abused or retaliated on the police in any manner.

POLICE RAID A PRESS.

Uma Nath, Sub-Inspector of Police with two constables and Chowdhary of the Bazar raided Riyaz-i-Hind Press where an extract from the Fatwa with the following words only "Fauz aur Police ki Naukari Haram hai" was being printed. He confiscated the printed copies of the poster and got the litho stone washed in his presence.

BURMESE REGATTA

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

Rangoon turned out in thousands this afternoon for the Burmese regatta on the beautiful royal lakes in Dalhousie Park, held in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Prince made a tour of the lakes in the golden state barge, towed by six selected Burmese sailors, with the band of Burmese musicians in attendance, and was vociferously greeted on all sides by a large number of spectators, lining the banks. Some sixteen races were decided, contests being mostly between the Burmese crews who use the paddle. The final race was between the selected Burmese eight and the Rangoon Boat Club, which was won by the Burmese by a length, after a great struggle. The trees on hillocks surrounding the lakes were beautifully decorated, as were numerous small pleasure crafts on the waters of the lakes.

BABU BHAGWANDAS

The sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment inflicted upon Babu Bhagvan Das, M.A., of Benares has come as a surprise upon his numberous admirers, who have been inspired and uplifted by his writtings. A man of his character and scholarship is incapable of hurting even the meanest fly. Of course philosophically-minded as he is, he will regard the earth itself as a prison house and the prison as a sort of "maya". But it costs a pang of the heart to think that he is immured in jail and condemned to jail-life. Dr. Subramania Aiyer, for sometime Chief Justice of the Madras High Court has expressed his opinion that the conviction was unwarranted by law and totally unjust. Could not we ask, this wrong be righted by the intervention of the Viceroy? We think it is due to His Excellency to rectify such instances of flagrant failure of justice which produce a very painful impression in the public mind. The fair and impartial administration of justice has been the crown and glory of British rule in India. If anything be done to besmirch that fair name, that will be a real disservice to the Government. The incarceration of a man of the trust metal like Babu Bhagavan Das who is held in high reverence for his profound learning erudition and piety has been received by his countrymen with pain, shame and humiliation. We ask the Government of India to take note of this feeling and vindicate the claims of justice in this matter.—"The Bengalee."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

The Substance.

The Congress week was a week of joy and celebration. None thought that Swaraj was not attained. Every one seemed to be conscious of the growing national strength. There was confidence and hope written in every face. The Reception Committee had provided for admitting one hundred thousand visitors to the Congress *pandal*. But the lowest calculation puts down the figure at two lakhs. The rush was so great that it became impossible to issue either season tickets or the entrance tilkets. And this phenomenal attendance would have been still larger if all kinds of false rumours had not been started to scare away people. The imprisonment of leaders and workers and their courage has filled the people with a new hope and a new joy. There was a feeling in the air that the people had found in suffering the surest remedy for the attainment of freedom and breaking down the mightiest force that might be pitted against it.

The Constitution has worked for a year and in my humble opinion it has proved a thorough success. There was a serious business air about the Subjects Committee which had ample time for deliberation. It was a committee not chosen hap-hazard, but deliberately by electors who knew what they were doing. The Congress itself was an impressive spectacle. Hakimji made and ideal and patient President in the place of Deshabandhu Chitta Ranjan Das. The delegates insisted upon their doubts being solved before they voted. They insisted on understanding everything that was going on.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, took no more than fifteen minutes to read his address in Hindi. There were no speeches to induct the President. The whole of the function was performed by the All-India Congress Committee. That saved at least two hours of the twelve thousand delegates and visitors. The President's address took no more than twenty minutes. Every speech was to the point and not a minute was allowed to be wasted in idle tank.

In the nature of things too it could not well be otherwise. The resolutions were addressed to the nation. They presented a programme of earnest work that had got to be done if the nation was to find her place in the world.

Extraordinary care was therefore taken both in the Subjects Committee and the Congress to see that the resolutions were properly understood before they were voted upon.

So much for the business side.

The Exhibition.

The spectacular was no less impressive. The *pandal* itself was a majestic structure covered with Khadi all over. The arches also of *Khadi*, the Subjects Committee *pandal* of *Khadi*. A beautiful fountain surrounded by green lawns ornamented the front of the *pandal*. At the back was a large *pandal* for overflow meetings where all that had gone in the Congress *pandal* was explained to the thousands of spectators men and women who could not gain entrance for love or money.

The whole ground was a blaze of light at night, and being on the river bank and just at the end of Ellis Bridge, presented for full eight days for thousands of admiring spectators on the other side a gorgeous appearance.

The Exhibition ground was quite near. It attracted huge crowds. It was a complete success. The attendance was beyond all expection, no less than forty thousand visited the exhibition daily. It was a unique demonstration of what India can produce. The chief attraction was the party from Chikacole who demonstrated all the processes of cotton leading to the drawing out of yarn up to 100 counts. No machinery could possibly make the snow-like slivers that the delicate hands of the women of Andhra produced with their simple bones. No machine could draw the exquisite thread that the delicate fingers of the Andhra women drew. The music of the spindle, as it performed its gentle revolutions, is incapable of being reproduced. The evolution that *Khadi* has undergone during the year could also be studied in a room where every variety of *Khadi* was collected. The paintings from Shantiniketan and elsewhere and the beautiful carvings afforded instruction to the close student as well as the ordinary spectator. The musical concerts in which musicians from all parts of India took part was an irresistible attraction for thousands of spectators. It ended in the convening by Vishnu Digamber Shastri of the first All India Musical Conference whose object is to popularise music in national assemblies and organise *Bhajan* Mandalis.

Khadi Evidence.

The Khadi Nagar, the adjoining Muslim Nagar, and the Khilafat *pandal* next to it were a triumphant demonstration of Hindu Muslim Unity and an ocular demonstration of the hold that Khadi has on the public. The Reception Committee used only *Khadi* manufactured in Gujarat and worth three hundred and fifty thousand rupees. The Committee paid Rs. 50,000 for the use of the *Khadi*. All the tents including a big kitchen and store house were covered with *Khadi*. Nearly two thousand volunteers both Hindu and Mussalman and including a few Parsis and Christians looked after all the arrangements for the guests in both Khadi Nagar and Muslim Nagar.

The sanitary arrangements were a special feature. Trenches were dug for the purpose. Perfect privacy was secured by *Khadi* partitions. And the excreta were covered over with clean earth after every use. Every time the trench was used, it was therefore found to be in a clean condition. The work of attending to the trenches was done not by paid Bhangis but by unpaid volunteers belonging to all castes and religions. Those only were taken who had no repugnance to this necessary work. The reader may not know that the process is so clean and so expeditious that the cleaner does not have to touch either the excreta or the earth. He has but to take a few shovelfuls of the cleanest earth, and with it carefully cover up the dirt. The result of this simple attention was that the camp was clean, sweet and free from the plague of flies. All the camps were lighted by electricity.

Womens' Conference.

I must not omit to mention the Women's Conference presided by Bi-amma the brave mother of the Ali Brothers. It was a soul-stirring spectacle. The whole of the spacious pandal was filled by no less than fifteen thousand women. I do not say that they all understood what was going on. But I do say that they knew instinctively what it was. They knew that their assembly advanced India's cause and that they were expected to play their part side by side with men.

In the midst of all this rush there was, so far as I am aware, no accident. The police, be it said to their credit, never interfered with anything or anybody On the Congress side of the bridge all arrangements were left to the Congress and the Khilafat volunteers.

The Dark Side.

So far I have given the bright side of the picture. But like every picture the Congress picture too has its shades. Though there was the greatest enthusiasm, there was at times unruliness on the part of the visitors. When they grew impatient, they made a rush for the *pandal* and forced entrance once or twice. It was all good-humoured but it could also prove disastrous. We must be able to regulate such functions in perfect order and that is possible only when the mass of people instinctively and voluntarily obey instructions from their own men. Self-restraint is the key to Swaraj, self-government. Even the delegates were not all punctilious in obeying instructions. Some of them would not even occupy the blocks reserved for them. They did not hesitate even to suggest that they were out for civil(?) disobedience and would therefore sit where they liked. Even some members of the All-India Congress Committee were not above such in civil criminal disobedience. Some delegates would not pay for their boarding and lodging. And I am sorry to say that there was even impersonation by at least one Gujarati, who used a friend's ticket as visitor although he knew that the ticket bore his friend's name and that it was non-transferable. What adds to the grief is that he is a well known member of the Provincial Congress Committee.

And After.

When therefore I think of the darker side of the picture my heart sinks within me. I know why there is delay in our realising our ideal. But when I think of the brighter side, the picture is too attractive to enable the shades materially to mar its beauty. At the same time it would not do for us to be forgetful and relax our vigilance. The movement depends for its success only upon developing our moral strength. Even as one false note spoils a whole musical piece, so does a single individual suffice to crush a great movement like ours. Let us remember that we have staked our all upon Truth and Non-violence. Whatever others may be able to do being free from any such pledge, bound by our own pledge we are sure to fall to pieces, if we break our own deliberate pledge. As, therefore, I have often said in these pages, the thorough working of the Congress Constitution leads automatically to the establishment of Swaraj. Let us see.

Financial.

Though the All-India Congress Committee has a fair balance still at hand, the provinces undoubtedly will have used up the monies left with them. They have and automatic source of income. Every Congress members is liable to pay four annas per year to enable him to retain his or her vote. If, therefore, each province has its quota of members, it must be able to collect at least Rs. 50,000, counting two lakhs to be the least number on the roll of membership. I have been told that this is merely a mirage, that it costs more to collect the amount than it is worth. A government that spends more than it earns is a despotic or a corrupt government. The Congress is claimed to be a voluntary organisation. And if we are unable to collect our subscriptions at a nominal cost, we have no right to exist. Under Swaraj we shall expect to get our revenue at no more than 2-1/2 per cent. cost and then not by force but by the free will of the people. The least therefore that we are entitled to expect is that every province must now be able to finance itself. It ought not to be difficult again to get at least one crore members, i.e. twenty-five lakhs of rupees throughout all India for membership. Indeed if we are a growingly popular organisation, say government we should be able to double our membership. We should be able to have enough number of unpaid honest volunteers to do just this one work of collection and no more. If we have not them, we must declare our bankruptcy. If we represent a healthy and natural growth, we must be able to collect this nominal personal annual tax without any effort whatsoever. And as with the Congress organisations, so with its many institutions, colleges, schools, weaving factories, etc. No institution is worth keeping that does not command local support by reason of its own moral strength. Only that institution is a necessity in a district which is supported by its inhabitants. The biggest missionary institutions financed from America or England are a superimposition and have nowhere been assimilated by the people. If the missionaries had from the very commencement relied purely upon the good-will and support of the people, they would have rendered infinitely greater service to India. Even so if Congress organisations and institutions are supported from the central body, they are likely to become foreign growths and hardly beneficial to the people. It may be laid down as a general rule that no local institution should exist which is not locally supported. Self-reliance is the surest test of capacity for self-government. It is possible that there are places or provinces which have not yet become self-conscious. They will need to be developed and helped in the initial stages. They cannot to-day be counted in any scheme of bottle we may devise. In this swift struggle we must rely only upon those places that have developed political consciousness. It must therefore be in the rarest cases that the central body may be expected to finance local effort.

Untouchability

Similarly we must make a herculean effort to deal with the question of untouchability. Not until the 'untouchables certify to the reformation in Hinduism, may we claim to have done anything in the matter. To my dismay I have found much misunderstanding on this question even in one of the most advanced and best awakened provinces, namely Andhra. The removal of untouchability means the abolition of the fifth caste. There should therefore be no objection to a Panchama boy drawing water from the common well of a village and to his attending its common school. He should freely exercise all the rights of a non-Brahmin. In the name of religion we Hindus have made a fetish of outward observances, and have degraded religion by making it simply a question of eating and drinking. Brahmanism owes its unrivalled position to its self-abnegation, its inward purity its severe austerity, —all these illumined by knowledge Hindus are doomed if they attach undue importance to the spiritual effects of foods and human contacts. Placed as we are in the midst of trials and temptations from within, and touched and polluted as we are by all the most untouchable and the vilest thought currents, let us not, in our arrogance, exaggerate the influence of contact with people whom we often ignorantly and more often arrogantly consider to be our inferiors. Before the Throne of the Almighty we shall be judged, not by what we have eaten nor by whom we have been touched but by whom we have served and how. In as much as we serve a single human being in distress, we shall find favour in the sight of God. Bad and stimulating or dirty foods we must avoid as we must avoid bad contact. But let us not give these observances a place out of all proportion to their importance. We dare not use abstinence from certain foods as a cover for fraud, hypocrisy, and worse vices. We dare not refuse to serve a fallen or a dirty brother lest his contact should injure our spiritual growth.

Indu Muslim Unity.

There is still much left to be desired as to Hindu—Muslim unity. The combination is still suspected to be a menace to the free existence and growth of the small communities. Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past regarding our attitude towards the moderates or the independents. They must not feel unsafe in our company but by our toleration we must disarm their suspicion and opposition except as to our ideals.

Civil Disobedience.

We dare not pin our faith solely to civil disobedience. It is like the use of a knife to be used most sparingly if at all. A man who cuts away without ceasing cuts at the very root and finds himself without the substance he was trying to reach by cutting off the superficial hard crust. The use of civil disobedience will be healthy, necessary, and effective only if we otherwise conform to the laws of all growth. We must therefore give its full and therefore greater value to the adjective 'civil' than to 'disobedience.' Disobedience with out civility, discipline, discrimination, non-violence is certain destruction. Disobedience combined with love is the living water of life. Civil disobedience is a beautiful variant to signify growth, it is not discordance which spells death.

CENSORSHIP.

When Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was being prosecuted at Hyderabad, the full proceedings of the case were wired to us, and upto this day we have not received a line of the telegrams sent. Many rang us upon the 'phone on the day to know the result of the case, but we could give no answer. The conviction became known to us only through a Delhi message of the Associated Press. We ask whether there is any rhyme or reason in this sort of foolish censorship. The "Hindu," of Hyderabad, published the proceedings of the trial that very evening and all Sind was made acquainted with them the next morning, and only the newspapers of Karachi were prevented from publishing anything that very day on account of the Almighty Censor. This sort of behaviour has become most scandalous and disgusting.—"The Sind Observer."

NEED OF HOSPITAL IN HILLS.

LADY READING'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following are excerpts from the appeals of Her Excellency Lady Reading and also of the Executive Committee formed by her to the public to contribute to the Lady Reading Women of India Fund to further her scheme of establishing a hospital for women and children in the hills and of completing the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi:—

HER EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL.

During the few months I have as yet spent in India there has been brought very forcibly to my notice one aspect of our responsibility to her people. It is the grave and initial responsibility of the care of her women and children, not only in childbirth and infancy, but in every stage of their development and need. I have seen with my own eyes something of the overwhelming burden of suffering they bear so silently.

The objects of the Lady Reading Women of India Fund, will be the wider distribution of that skilled medical aid which should, I so strongly feel, be ever at the service of the poorest Indian woman or child.

To this end I have made three suggestions. In the first place the assistance of the Hardinge College.

The College has done admirable work, it is the only Institution of its kind in India which trains Women Students only, but the original estimates proved inadequate under the changed conditions due to the War, and, though the college itself was finished in 1916, though much still remains to be done for its improvement, it was only found possible to build half the attached hospital. In order to give the work accomplished its full authority by affiliation to the Punjab University for clinical work, it is essential that this should be completed.

Secondly, the creation of a Hill Hospital, which would offer all those advantages of climate without which the work, during the hot weather in the plains, is so heavily handicapped.

No such Hospital exists at present, at least for the great mass of Indian women who desire treatment by their own sex. The Dufferin Hospital at Simla provides only very limited accommodation and can offer no special provision for the needs of the children.

These conditions have from the first been very poignantly present to my mind, and it has been for me a growing ambition to see at Simla, an up-to-date, efficient hospital. ran by women for women, which should include a children's ward where something of happiness, as well as relief, may be brought into lives so helpless and so shadowed.

I hope in this way to form the nucleus of a great organisation that will result not only in the relief of the suffering with which it comes into daily contact, but in the training of skilled Indian nurses, able and willing to undertake the care of their countrywomen in every part of India.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

The Executive Committee formed to further the scheme in their appeal state:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's personal appeal to the generosity of the people of India should impress one and all with its sincerity and worthiness.

The immediate objects of the Fund are:—

(1) To complete the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, which is the only Institution of its kind in India which devotes its energies entirely to the training of Indian women for the medical profession.

The first appeal for founds was made by Lady Hardinge and was a personal appeal to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. Fifteen lakhs was obtained and later 10 lakhs, making a total of 25 lakhs. At that time this sum was considered to be sufficient for the completion of the scheme. The great War broke out and in consequence the cost of building and equipment advanced while the value of the money invested depreciated proportionately. The original plans had to be modified so that to-day we have only 100 beds and the College and Hospital are badly lacking in modern equipment.

A far more serious problem has arisen. We are now faced by the problem of affiliation with the Punjab University owing to the Hospital not being up to the standard required. The Hospital must have 200 beds in order to become affiliated with the University and unless this is done the girl students will not be allowed to enter for their Degrees in Medicine and all the effforts of the last 5 years will be wasted. There are nearly 100 girl students from all parts of India and Burma studying medicine at the College and it is hoped, with the aid of this Fund, to increase this number to 200, which will enable the College to turn out at least 40 fully qualified and trained medical women annually, who will carry their healing art to their own kith and kin in all parts of India.

Capable women doctors are the great need of the women and children of India, without them maternity and other child welfare work cannot progress.

The sum of 5 lakhs is therefore urgently required to complete the buildings and equipment to avoid the loss of affiliation with a degree granting University.

HOSPITAL IN THE HILLS.

(2) Another object of this Fund will be to establish a Hospital for women and children in the Hills. Her Excellency during her short stay in India has felt this deficiency very strongly and she feels that such a hospital should be established where Indian women and children can obtain the most modern treatment. Such hospitals for Europeans exist in the various Hill Stations but there does not seem to be one where only Indian women and children can obtain such treatment.

It is Her Excellency's desire to establish a Hospital for Indian Women and Children staffed entirely by women where all the amenities of Indian customs can be observed and maintained.

(3) The third object of the Fund will be to establish an All-India Nursing Association for Indians on the same lines as the Lady Minto Association, which has done such excellent work amongst Europeans in India.

The Lady Hardinge Hospital and the Lady Reading Hospital for Indian Women and Children will be the centres where Indian nurses will be trained and in time it is hoped that branches will be developed all over India where Indian nurses will be conveniently located for the needs of all. There has been larger demand for Indian nurses amongst Indians and it must be obvious that this demand will increase.

By raising the status and social position of Indian nurses and giving them a first class training and adequate pay, a good class of Indian will be encouraged to take up this profession, which up to now has had no central organization to put the work on a proper basis.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretaries, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

ACCUSED HITS MAGISTRATE WITH A SHOE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

To-day, one Abdul Samad while being tried for bad livelihood before the Subdivisional Officer of Howrah, flung a shoe at the Magistrate, which struck his cheek. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day one of your correspondents wrote on the duty of the Girgaum graduate voters in the general municipal election to be held very shortly. The graduate voters owe a duty to themselves to send to the Corporation at least two really democratic members. In the last election only one sent up who even resigned very shortly. This time these voters must be properly organised that Girgaum Ward shall give two consistent supporters to members of the way of thinking of Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. Motiwala.

Some months ago I was in receipt of a card signed by all the five members that represent this ward at present. That indicated that this election was to be a ticket election. Simultaneously a ticket was issued by the present members representing the Fort Ward. Mr. Halai exposed that ticket. Now I find the Girgaum ticket broken. Mr. Mantri has definitely announced that he does not intend to contest the next election and Mr. I. B. Petit has sent out appeals in his individual name.

Whether the ticket was invincible, the chances of non-ticket candidates have certainly improved by the breaking of the ticket. Now it is up to the graduate voters to see that by organisation they succeed in sending us at least two really democratic members. They ought not run after too many candidates because that is a sure way of defeating one's own votes. In this connection I must not omit to mention Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's name. His activities and views are too well-known to require mention and it behoves us to see that he does find a place on the Municipal Corporation. Who the other should be I am not in a position to say. I cannot insist too much on the fact that an organised attempt must be made by the graduate voters if they intend sending too really democratic members to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. —Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

A PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One cannot but complain about the excessive zeal of the ticket collectors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in checking the luggage of the third class passengers travelling by up and down trains and asking them to go to the luggage office without the least consideration of the tickets held by them. Even beddings, tiffin baskes, and small hand bags have got to be weighed.

Can any of your readers let me know if the weight of bedding, tiffin baskets etc. is allowed free on a third class ticket. Yours, etc.

Bombay, Jan 7.

MANILAL K DESAI.

PATNA HAND-WEAVING EXHIBITION

BOMBAY PRIZE WINNERS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At the All-India Hand-Weaving Exhibition held at Patna recently the following awards were obtained for exhibits shown by the Department of Industries, Bombay:—

GOLD MEDALS 4.

(1) For the best Kinkab—won by Kisan Khatri, Poona City. (2) For the best cloth woven from hand spun—won by Mukhdum Zohuraldin Hala Hyderabad, Sind. (3) For the best private exhibit of weaving appliances—won by Mr. L. V. Tikekar, Sholapur. (4) For the weaving competition—won by Khudabakash Nanubhai, demonstrator, Department of Industries, Bombay. He wove 17 yards 22 inches—a total of about 23,000 picks (average 36 per inch)—in 5½ hours.

SILVER MEDALS 5.

(1) For best silk khan interwoven with gold thread (from Poona). (2) For best double cloth, (from Broach). (3) For shirting (from Belgaum). (4) For Khadi (from Sind, Hyderabad). (5) For loom (exhibited by Mr. Tikekar).

BRONZE MEDALS 10.

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LALA LAJPATRAI.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

I should like to mention some facts in addition to those mentioned in my statement of the 12th instants:—

On the 4th ultimo, a Meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held and by a Resolution of that Meeting, Provincial Congress Committees were authorised to permit Civil Disobedience to individuals and in such areas as fulfilled certain conditions. It was understood that C. Disobedience meant disobedience of laws and orders involving no moral turpitude in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of violence or breach of peace. On 17-11-21 riots occurred in Bombay and the whole question was reconsidered at a meeting of W. Committee of I. N. Congress held in that city. The Committee after discussion decided that no province should embark on Mass Civil Disobedience without first making sure of a non-violent atmosphere. This practically meant that the idea of mass Civil Disobedience was temporarily abandoned. Civil disobedience by individuals was left in the hands of the Provincial Congress Committees but the general impression was that it would be difficult to start Civil Disobedience even in individual cases unless the Government foolishly passed repressive orders and thus gave an opportunity for Civil Disobedience. Before the Committee dispersed, news came that the Bengal Government has declacred the Congress and Khilafat Volunteer Organisations unlawful Assemblies, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908. There and then leaders recognised that this was a splendid opportunity.

On my arrival at Lahore, I found the Punjab Government had gone one better for besides declaring the volunteer organisations unlawful, they had proclaimed the Districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Shaikhupura under the Seditious Meetings Act. Believing as we do that this was the beginning of an attempt to break the only political organisation in the country, viz the Congress, we decided to start Civil Disobedience by disobeying the orders of the Government under these Acts, and a meeting of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee held on the 27-11-21 passed a resolution to that effect. It was also resolved to reorganise our Congress and Khilafat Volunteers on the basis of instructions given by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at its sitting on the 23-11-21. We further decided that in order to eliminate all chances of violence and breach of the peace, only very small meetings should be held and the attendance as a general rule should be so arranged as not to let in any one who was not ready and willing to be arrested and was not pledged to non-violence. After this meeting was over it occurred to me that it would be better to explain all these precautions in a more representative meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee in order to still further reduce any chance of violence, or to afford no opportunity to our opponents. I also wished to call a meeting to make arrangements for filling all vacancies occurring owing to arrest of office bearers and members of Committee. I therefore directed the secretaries issue a notice for an emergency meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee to be held on the 3-12-21 at 2 p.m. On the 2nd December one of the secretaries received, the first letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore in this connection (See the attached copy marked A). On the same day the following reply was sent (vide attached copy marked B.)

A meeting of the W. C. of the Provincial Congress Committee, was held to consider the situation created by this correspondence. These present unanimously resolved that if the D.C. took the threatened action of prohibiting the meeting, his order should be disobeyed. Drafts of resolutions were approved and Agha Md. Safdar was nominated to act as President, in case I was arrested. On the morning of the 3rd at agout 11 a.m., a second letter from the D.C. was received, (Vide the attached copy marked C). This was immediately replied to (vide the attached copy marked D.)

I should like to point out that there was no occasion for the D.C. to apprehend either a disturbance or what he choose to style "public excitement" in connection with a Meeting of Provincial Congress Committee. No such disturbance has ever taken place to the best of my knowledge in the wholy history of the Congress Committee whether in the Punjab or in other Provinces. In particular, at present when the Congress has adopted the creed of non-violence, of which fact the Deputy Commissioner must have been aware, there was still less reason for any reasonable person to apprehend any disturbance or excitement.

I proceeded along with others to the place of meeting and received the final notice prohibiting the meeting at 1.40 p.m. In the meantime we had discussed the whole situation and were only waiting for 2 p.m., to strike to formally adopt the resolutions and the manifesto. At 2 p.m. punctually the resolution and the manifesto were formally passed and we sat there in silence awaiting the advent of the Deputy Commissioner who personally arrived with a strong force of European and Indian Police.

In this connection I must state that the laws of this Bureaucracy are not binding on the Indian people either morally or by the law of Nations. No laws are binding upon any people which are not passed either by themselves or by their representatives in a body properly constituted by their will. At the same time we had no intention of starting this campaign of C. disobedience had the Bureaucracy not left us any choice in the matter. The Bureaucracy can break its own laws and act lawlessly with impunity. They can murder our men and women, they can flog our children without rhyme or reason. They con insult our women and spit on their faces, they can humiliate us by passing crawling orders. They can treat us as cattle in their Jails, even the vilest of them can act tyrant and then go scot free without any punishment. Their most heinous crimes are mere "errors of judgments' and the worse that can happen to any of them is retirement on handsome pensions to be paid by us out of our hard earned incomes. But if an Indian was to cross the will of a Bureaucrat, however slight his offence may be, he is liable to be insulted, kicked, handcuffed in chains and finally lodged in a jail, where he is made to lead the life of a beast of burden, while the lowest of the Europeans lives in the near vicinity in comfort and comparative luxury. One has only to compare the food, the dress, the bedding, the accommodation and the other facilities allowed to a European prisoner with those of an Indian in Indian Jails. All talk of racial equality in this country is a hypocritical nonsense. The Viceroy talks of being in the habit of placing himself in the position of others. Let him, if he can, place himself in the position of an Indian prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail and he will find out wheher there is justification for Civil disobedience for us or not. Yet we were determined not to start Civil Disobedience, if the Government had only allowed us to proceed with the work of political organisation as laid down by the Indian National Congress. The recent orders passed under the Criminal Law Amendments Act and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act leave us only two alternatives either to stop the work of the Congress altogether or to go to jail. As honourable men determined in our freedom we have chosen the latter cause and we are glad we did so. We feel we have already won more than half of the battle. The prestige of the Bureaucracy is in the dust to-day and they can only rule us in defiance of law of Justice by the use of force. Public meetings are being held in Lahore and Amritsar almost every day, and volunteers are parading in streets day and night in defiance of the orders promulgated by the Punjab Government receiving blows and wounds and insults from the police and the military but not retaliating with violence. The Government has not got the courage to arrest all of them and have started the brutal policy of beating them, which however has not succeeded in its objects. I am not sorry for what I did. I crave no indulgence either from the Government or the Court, and do not want to be let out of Jail as long as the present policy of the Government continues. To every truly partriotic Indian, India has already become a vast prison house. I feel I can serve my country better inside the Jail than outside.

I have deliberately omitted to make any mention of the many illegalities and irregularities committed by the Prosecution and the Court in the course of this trial (N.B. The enclosers about which references have been made in the Statement have already appeared in "The Chronicle.")

THE CONGRESS.

The "Motherland" writes:—

They have appointed Mahatmaji as the Dictator of India vesting in him all the powers of the Congress with the right to nominate a successor. With this resolution of the Congress, we are in perfect accord. We are sure the country itself will joyfully acquiesce in this resolution. In a state of war, we cannot afford to waste time in discussion and speech-making. England herself, the professed advocate of democracy, willingly took to the leadership of one man during the recent war. Cromwell became the dictator in the struggle to overthrow the Stuart monarchy. Robespierre was the unquestioned head of the French people during the last critical stages of the revolution, Mazzini in Italy, Washington in America, Lenin in Russia—these coolly assumed dictatorship as a matter of course when their respective countries were shaking the thrones of mighty tyrants. It is no wonder then that the Indian people should appoint a dictator in this hour of their life-and-death struggle. They are peculiarly fortunate in getting the services of "the greatest man in the modern world." We shall not attempt to write a character sketch of this great saint. We shall only pray that under his selfless leadership, India will once more rise to her ancient glory as Queen among Nations. This as it is, the Congress has also decided to offer battle to this government on the issue of the Right of Association. It calls upon our countrymen to enrol themselves in their hundreds of thousands as national volunteers and peacefully fill the British prisons and thus break the prestige of this Government. We have dealt at length on this subject in our previous issues. Next, the Congress invites those who are not wholehoggers of the non-cooperation programme to take to the promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity and unity between other classes professing different faiths in India, to encourage Swadeshi, hand-spinning and hand-weaving and to help to elevate our down-trodden countrymen by the abolition of untouchability. This is as it should be and we hope that those who stand aloof to-day for minor differences with the Congress will once more come to work under the great banner and seek unity on matters on which all are agreed. These are some of the achievements of the recent Congress, with which no sane man can disagree. But we sincerely wish that Moulana Hasrat Mohani's amendment for the change of creed had been adopted by the Congress. In a former article we have shown why independence is indispensable. In our opinion the Congress has done wrong in rejecting his proposal. We must confess it is a little beyond our brain to realise how our dictator could afford to place more than fifteen months ago, the British Empire, the American war of Independence, the Egyptian struggle of to-day, the uncertain Irish compromise and the history of our own fight do not, in our humble opinion, warrant of any such hope. Be this as it may, fortunately the existing creed is comprehensive enough to admit of complete severence from Great Britain, and we shall not quarrel over the interpretation by Mahatmaji. The Congress has however done well to reject the Maulana's second amendment to change the words 'legitimate and peaceful means' Moulana Sahib's amendment, if accepted, would have blotted our individuality as a Nation. We are the first people on earth who have embarked upon a non-violent war without the use of arms; and the success so far achieved by us is not discouraging. Nay, it is distinctly encouraging. And, if has been recognised by Egypt whose illustrious General Zaghlul Pasha—a determined believer in force has laid aside his arms and taken to Gandhism. We *will* succeed, by *Ahimsa*, we will regain our lost freedom and God willing, we shall save the whole world and save it from base Materialism it is suffering from to-day.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Swami Shraddhananda delivered a lecture on "National Education" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday night.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided and introduced the speaker.

Swami Shraddhanandji said it was too late in the day to speak on the advantages of national education. When the British came to India and they wanted men to help them in conducting the administration they opened up English schools and colleges. They wanted clerks and other petty officials and they opened factories for manufacturing them. Their rulers had made them slaves, not only physically, but mentally. Education was now imparted to them in a foreign language which they could not well understand. When Lord Hardinge came to see his Gurukula he asked the speaker about the distinctive feature of the institution and he told him that education was imparted in Hindi. Lord Hardinge said he did not know what he would have done if he had been taught in French or German in his school days. The mental slavery of students was complete. They had become weak both mentally and physically. Swami Dayananda, the great founder of the Arya Samaj, seeing the defects of the Government education and the physical wreck it was making of the young, at once took it into his head to start a national institution, and the result was the Gurukula of Kangri. The speaker then referred to the recruiting methods adopted in the Punjab by O'Dwyer. That was only possible because they had become slaves. National education was that which was international. Then the speaker referred to the relation between Parsis and Hindus and pointed out the linguistic connection between Zend and Sanskrit words.

PERFECT EDUCATION.

When there was harmonious development of body, mind and senses, then only could they call it a perfect education. Starving the one at the cost of the other was not the proper education. Their present education had made them weaklings and the first object of national education must be to make them strong. At the Gurukula the students were made hardy and strong with little clothing on their bodies and plenty of exercise. They could endure any hardships and do any physical work. The students were compelled to remain unmarried till they were 25. The speaker then dilated on the advantages of strict celibacy. If they all wore Khaddar and send no money out of India, they could not only get Swaraj in one year but in one week, and even less time. What did Hindu religion teach them? They had to marry at 25, remain in that state until 50 and then retire from the world and live the life of a recluse. That was an ideal life.

The relations between the student and the teachere should be like that of son and father. The Principal of a school should be *loco parentis* to the young boy. Unless there was love and respect for the teacher there could not be the ideal atmosphere in a school. The teacher must live with the young and must be his constant guide. The next thing he would refer to was that the medium of instruction should be Hindi, or some vernacular. In the Gurukula, Sanskrit was the first language, Hindi second and English third. Even up to M.A. the students were taught in Hindi there and the standard of Sanskrit was very high. When Lords Chelmsford and Meston visited his institution they were surprised at the wonderful efficiency of the boys. Even in the Hindu University the medium of instruction was English, although Mr. Malaviya had promised to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction.

Care of the body, proper relations between the students and the teachers, Hindi as the medium of instruction and celibacy—these were necessary for our national education. The teaching of patriotism was equally important. Girls should remain unmarried until about 24 or 25 and men up to even 48 years.

The speaker then gave some instances of the bravery of his own students at the Gurukula. They were able to kill two tigers with their hockey sticks, and without the use of single fire arm. That was possible because they were celibates, innured to all hardships, living pure lives. When he opened his Gurukula he was twitted by his friends that he was taking the students to old barbarian methods. Civilisation was complexity and simplicity barbarism in these days. They must, all,—men and women,—lead a pure life. A famous doctor had said that European civilisation was "syphillisation" and to protect their young generation Indians needed national education. The speaker then referred to the raising of the depressed classes and said this was required if they wished the country to advance forward.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in thanking the speaker, made an appeal for Rs. 75,000 which were required for the Ayurvedic department which was going to be started in the Gurukula.

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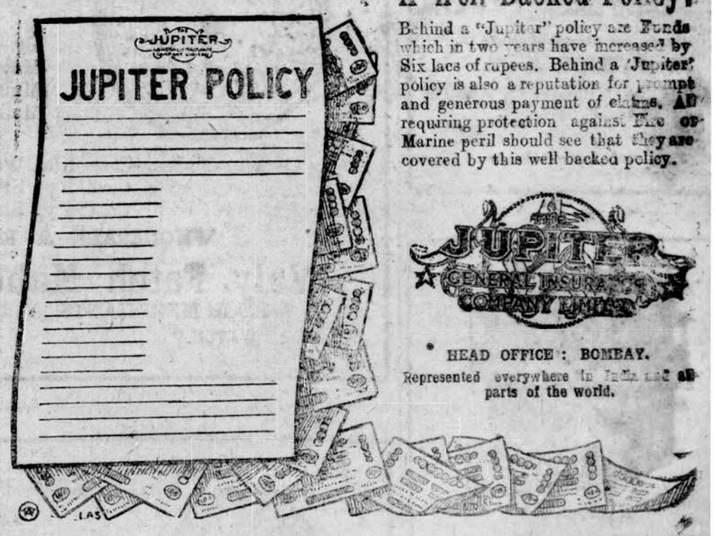

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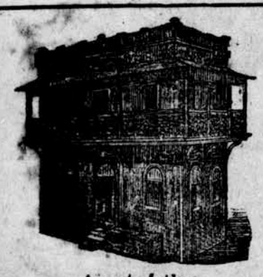

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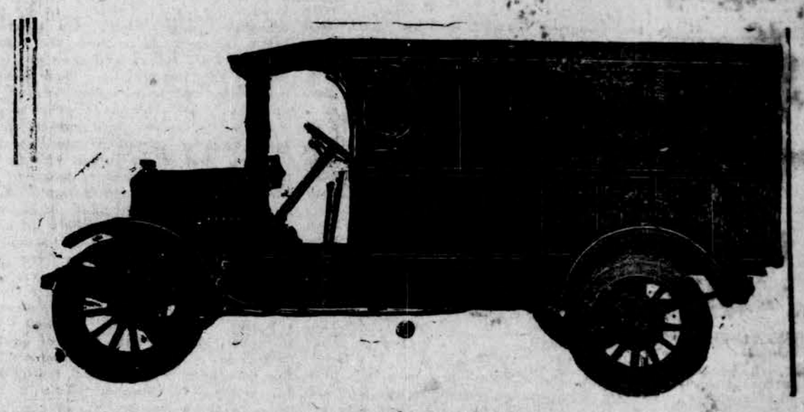

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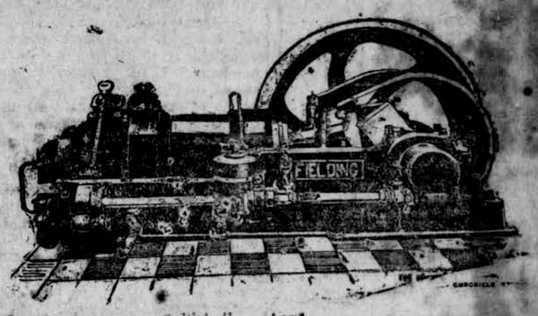

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